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Thai-French War Renewed; British Nearer Agordat; Ciano Ordered to Front

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 28, 1941

Far East: Thailand-French Fighting Resumes

Border hostilities between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China resumed despite armistice attempts. [Details: Page 4.]

Premier Konoye told the Japanese Parliament that there is no sign of a solution of the "China incident" despite heavy expenditures of men and money. [Details: Page 4.]

Japan's Naval Minister told the Diet that full preparations were being made in consideration of naval expansion by the United States.

Chinese reported today that their troops who recently replaced the disbanded Communist Fourth Route Army had launched an offensive against the Japanese along the Grand Canal, 20 miles north of the Yangtze River.

In Northeast Africa: British Capture General

British advance toward Agordat in Italian Eritrea was reported to have captured an Italian general. The British force is stated to consist of a Scottish regiment and Indian troops. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian retreat in the Sudan was reported to be headlong, an important post at Umm Hagar near the Sudan-Eritrea border having been evacuated.

In Ethiopia further successes by native troops against Italian garrisons were reported.

British troops were continuing their rapid advance in Libya in preparation for an attack on the Italian port of Derna.

General Wavell, Commander of the British forces in the Middle East, recently visited Athens, it was announced in London, and conferred on certain aspects of the aid which Great Britain is giving Greece in its resistance to Italian aggression.

Greco-Italian Front: Ciano Placed on Active Duty

Count Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, was sent to the front on active air duty. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian counter-attacks along a 100-mile front in Albania were reported driven back by the Greeks.

Junker airplanes were said to have been seen operating against the Greeks, raising questions as to whether German airmen were cooperating with the Italians. [Details: Page 5.]

New England: Draft Board Quotas Announced

The number of draftees required of each Bay State board in the third draft call, Feb. 8 to 17, and the places of induction were announced. [Details: Page 9.]

The proposed minimum wage for experienced women office workers in Massachusetts was reduced from $16.50 to $16 a week. [Details: Page 9.]

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said at New Haven, Conn., that the Government could "take over Mr. Ford, if an emergency existed." [Details: Page 9.]

New Hampshire's Senator Styles Bridges (R) proposed three "non-isolationist" modifications to the lend-lease bill. [Details: Page 9.]

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont asked a big boost in appropriations, but said existing taxes would suffice. [Details: Page 10.]

Air and Sea: Raidless Nights Aid Tests

London's eight consecutive nights without an air-raid alarm has given Britain an opportunity to test new night interceptor devices for combating night raiders. [Details: Page 5.]

A lone German raider dropped a few incendiary bombs on London during the day, causing the first day air-raid alarm since Jan. 23.

The Empress of Australia is safe in port, the British Press Association announced, following Miami, Fla., reports that the vessel had radioed it was attacked off West Africa. [Details: Page 1.]

Merchant shipping losses of all countries since war began was estimated in Washington to total 964 vessels with an aggregate displacement of 3,619,624 tons. [Details: Page 4.]

National: Lamont Indorses Lend-Lease Bill

New York (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont, speaking before the Merchants' Association of New York, urged quick passage of the lend-lease bill and said that businessmen were "dead set against any efforts towards appeasement." [Details: Page 1.]

In Europe: Russia Accused by Britain

Britain charged that Russia was buying copper, cotton, machinery, and wheat from the United States to replace huge consignments being sent to Germany. [Details: Page 18.]

Silesia, Germany's largest Province, was split in two. Capitals are Breslau in "Lower Silesia" and Kattowitz in "Upper Silesia."

Spain cancelled practically all private railway concessions by converting the lines into a state-owned and operated system.

France was warned by United States Ambassador Admiral Leahy that Britain would win the war. [Details: Page 1.]

Marshal Pétain took over the power to prosecute public officials for crimes committed as long as ten years ago. [Details: Page 4.]

Reichsmarshal Göring conferred with Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita and other officers of a Japanese mission on military co-operation under the German-Italian-Japanese alliance.

In Rumania: Cabinet's Personnel Diversified

New cabinet named by Premier Antonescu in Rumania includes 11 generals, a lieutenant-colonel, an air commander, four college professors, a supreme court judge and two technical experts.

All automobiles in Rumania were being stopped in search for extreme Iron Guardists still at liberty.

Horia Sima, former Vice-Premier and Iron Guard leader, was stated by officials to be under arrest, but Guardists themselves say he escaped.

Raids on Guardists found goods pillaged during the rising, including about $500,000,000 in money and enough food and clothing to fill 70 large trucks.

In Washington: Lend-Lease Testimony Continues

The Senate and House committees concerned with foreign affairs heard further testimony today on the lend-lease bill, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau appearing before the Senate group and Generals Marshall and Brett before the House group. [Details: Page 1.]

President Roosevelt reportedly told a bipartisan conference of legislative leaders at the White House last night that while the lend-lease bill would authorize him to "do anything under the sun," he had no intention of using such power except to the extent advised by his military and naval advisers. [Details: Page 18.]

Viscount Halifax, new British Ambassador, told a press conference that his Government had no secret treaties for the distribution of territory after the war, and indicated that Great Britain soon may make its war aims known. [Details: Page 2.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1941

Aviation Column	2	Weather	9
Tourabouts	3	Vermont Letter	10
National Public Housing Conference	3	Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Washington Sidelights	3	Behind the Microphone	11
Garden Column	5	Entertainment Timetable	11
Education Page	6	Sports Pages	12-13
Christian Science Lecture	7	Radio Timetable	12
The Home Forum	8	Today's Woman	14
Spiritual Independence (With French Translation)		Financial Pages	15-16-17
Boston and New England News	9-10	Daily Features Page	19
		Editorials	20

Boston Boat Slated To Be Minesweeper

By the Associated Press

The 46-foot power yacht of Frank C. Paine, Boston naval architect and head of George Lawley & Son, shipbuilders, may soon be a British minesweeper.

The United States Maritime Commission has granted Mr. Paine permission to sell the 38-ton pleasure craft, capable of 18-knot speed, to the British Government.

At the same time, the Commission granted the Mystic Steamship Company of Boston permission to charter the colliers A. L. Kent and Thomas P. Beal to a Canadian firm for transportation of South American commodities, including bauxite—the ore from which aluminum is produced—to Canadian ports.

U. S. Flag Once Flew Over Derna

". . . the old days were great because the men who lived in them had mighty qualities." —T. ROOSEVELT

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's powerful surge along the coast of Libya is linked to Boston because a street on Beacon Hill, just below the Bulfinch State House, is named after Derna.

That City was captured 135 years ago by New England's own hero, Gen. William Eaton. He made a similar dash from the Egyptian sands, combined the same land and sea assault tactics, and ran the Stars and Stripes above Derna on April 2, 1805.

It was the high point of the war between the United States and Tripoli, a war that grew out of raids on Yankee shipping by the Barbary pirates. From Bengasi, Derna, Tobruk—names that make 1941 headlines—and other African ports, these pirates in xebecs, polacres, galiots, and galleasses swooped out on the Mediterranean, bagging helpless merchantmen, plundering cargoes, and taking crews off to slavery.

The Dey of Algiers, the Bey of Tunis, and the Bashaw of Tripoli were getting away with something big. Because it was easier to placate them than to punish them, and cheaper to pay tribute than to patrol the coast with warships, seven kings of Europe and two Republics kissed the hands and greased the palms of the Dey, Bey, and Bashaw.

The United States, for all its loud shouting about "not one cent for tribute," was among those appeasing the Dey, the Bey and the Bashaw. United States consuls paid $1,000,000 to Algiers in 1793, another $1,000,000 in 1797, $100,000 to Tunis, $30,000 to Morocco, to say nothing of various gifts in jewels, naval stores, and "usances."

Eaton Named Consul

Such was the situation which prevailed when young Capt. William Eaton, a Connecticut Yankee, was named Consul to Tunis in 1798.

Meade Minnigerode, who took the trouble to rescue Eaton from obscurity a decade or so ago, said he was a man who stood well above six feet, was powerfully built, with a fighting, tempestuous

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Britain Is Said To Need Cash To Buy Planes

Morgenthau says London has no dollars to order ships and U. S. plants face shutdown.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, revealed today that British orders for 2,000 airplanes are imperiled by lack of dollar exchange.

"The British just haven't got the dollars to take care of their additional needs" for defense purchases, Secretary Morgenthau declared in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on the lend-lease bill.

Passage of the bill is urgently needed to permit further British purchases of war supplies, he said.

Disclosing that British dollar exchange is "now exhausted" Secretary Morgenthau said "only yesterday Mr. Knudsen called up and asked if it were not possible to do something to enable the British to order 2,000 more airplanes. I asked if this meant the construction of new factories and he said no, that the capacity is there and that if we would permit it, they could start working on the order. That is the best example because it happened only yesterday afternoon.

May Close Factories

"I know of airplane manufacturers, strange as it may seem, who will in April begin to run out of orders, if the British do not give them more orders right away," Secretary Morgenthau added.

Because of lack of dollar exchange "British buying has practically ceased," he said.

"Do you think Britain is a good loan risk?" asked Senator Gerald P. Nye. (R) or North Dakota.

"Yes, I do."

"In the light of the World War loan?" continued Senator Nye.

"In the light of their keeping on fighting and of giving us the time we need—that we so desperately need, in preparing our defenses," Senator Morgenthau responded.

Not Directly Asking Aid

"Are they asking for aid?" said Senator Nye.

Senator Morgenthau explained that the late Marquis of Lothian former British Ambassador had put "cold hard facts" at the disposal of the Treasury Department and had explained that England did not desire to place orders that they could not pay for in dollar exchange.

In a preliminary formal statement Secretary Morgenthau went over the British fiscal situation, offering figures which he said were "normally confidential and closely guarded" but which were submitted with the consent of the British Government. Britain now owes American manufacturers for defense purchases $1,400,000,000, he said. It has enough gold and dollar exchange assets to take care of this sum, he said, but not to go beyond it, without United States help.

"The problem before us is not whether the British have resources," he said. "Of course they have, all over the world. The prob-

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

Nye and Wheeler say United States must not be duped again: Page 18.

Voluntary Envoy for America

Wide World Radiophoto

British Welcome Wendell L. Willkie

In his discussion with the Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, Mr. Willkie is understood to have discussed production problems, particularly man power.

Empress of Australia Safe After Reported Torpedoing

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The British Press Association reported today that the British liner Empress of Australia is "safe in port," but failed to give any details concerning the whereabouts of the ship, previously reported by radio to have been torpedoed 200 miles west of Dakar, French West Africa.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—No further information was received today from a vessel, believed to be the British liner Empress of Australia, which reported she had been torpedoed and shelled by a submarine about 200 miles off the West African coast.

The vessel called for help in a series of messages to Tropical Radio here last night, then later went silent.

It was 10:36 p. m. (E. S. T.) when Tropical began to receive urgent signals over the 36-meter radio band. Then came this message:

"SSS (code for submarine attack) DE (from) GFSB (call letters assigned to Empress of Australia). Torpedoed. Now down by bow. All lifeboats over to port. Can't get on any other channel. Twelve valves (English term for tubes) now off. About 200 miles from Dakar. Deck awash."

Tropical intercepted this message at 10:53 p. m.:

"Being shelled again. 15:30 18:20."

The figures evidently indicated the exact position as 15 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 18 degrees 20 minutes west longitude.

The ship's transmitter, Tropical said, had been operating poorly, and at 10:55 p. m. it sent a few dashes indicating preparation to send, then abruptly became silent.

The tenor of the messages indicated the ship was sinking but there was a possibility shells had put the radio transmitter out of action with the liner still afloat.

The Empress of Australia, 589 feet long and displacing 21,832 tons, brought King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to this continent for a visit in 1939 and apparently was used as a troopship after the outbreak of war.

Built at Stettin, Germany, in 1914 for the Hamburg-American Line, the vessel was turned over to England under the terms of the Versailles Treaty in 1921.

The liner was reported awaiting a convoy at Freetown, Africa, last June, and last Oct. 3 the Empress of Australia rescued the entire crew of the torpedoed Netherlands liner Volendam in mid-Atlantic.

Ship Losses Up

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Merchant shipping losses during the week ending Jan. 19 rose to 58,212 tons, the Admiralty reported today.

Eleven ships were sunk "by

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Leahy Tells Vichy Britain Will Win; Willkie 'Doing Bit'

American expectation of final defeat of Axis conveyed officially and unofficially — Britain regards visit of Willkie as another step toward solidarity—Lamont sees Nazis losing.

Officially and unofficially, the United States made clear to the Axis and its friends today that it is America's conviction that Britain will win the war.

Speaking unexpectedly, just as Marshal Petain was revising the French Cabinet, Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, declared categorically that Britain would be victorious. He answered reports that American diplomats were considering the possibility of Axis success.

In New York, Thomas W. Lamont of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., declared himself impatient with talk that Britain can't win. Germany can, is being, and will be beaten, he declared.

Simultaneously, "Private Citizen" Wendell L. Willkie continued his "non-diplomatic" tour of England with a conference with the Governor of the Bank of England. His visit is characterized in London as significant evidence of the solidarity of the Anglo-American position.

Willkie Regarded As Able Exponent Of Speed on Arms

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28 — Britain places the greatest significance upon the visit of Mr. Wendell L. Willkie not only because he comes as a man who in November last persuaded 22,500,000 Americans to support him for the Presidency, but also because he is an enthusiastic supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, and well qualified to return to the United States with an accurate and sympathetic report regarding developments here today.

Mr. Willkie's remark in Lisbon: "I am going to England to discover how American assistance can be multiplied," links up in British thought with Mr. Roosevelt's promise of fullest possible aid to Britain and is considered here and throughout the English-speaking world as likely to prove a significant turning point of the war.

Simultaneously it is recognized that great problems confront the President in implementing his promise, but Mr. Willkie's great business experience should enable him to interpret for Washington what he sees during his comprehensive though short visit.

Co-ordination of Production

Mr. Willkie's remarks that he would study British production, "how effective it is, and how that production can better be co-ordinated with that of the United States," gives a practical twist to the visit which strongly appeals to a Britain which has gone all out for maximum production to win the war.

Mr. Willkie's visit is also seen in another light—as sort of corollary

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

U. S. Envoy Calls Belgian Statement On War Falsehood

VICHY, France, Jan. 28 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, said in a statement today that "it is my personal opinion that the British Government can and will prosecute the present war to a successful conclusion."

The statement follows:

"I have noted that Belgian newspapers have published a statement that the American Ambassador to France is of the opinion that the British will be defeated in the present war.

"I should like, in the interest of truth and accuracy, to take this opportunity to state that the above mentioned report, published in Belgium, is completely false, and that it is my personal opinion that the British Government can and will prosecute the present war to a successful conclusion."

It was noticeable that those portions of President Roosevelt's speech to Congress of Jan. 6 relating to American aid to Britain were omitted from the versions of the speech released to the French press, the Vichy Government being reputedly apprehensive of an embarrassing popular demonstration in favor of Britain if such information were made public.

'No Appeasement'

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—An appeal to the American people to take up their share of the job of defeating the totalitarian powers by giving the British all the aid American industry can send across the Atlantic featured an address by Thomas W. Lamont, internationally known banker and member of J. P. Morgan and Company. He spoke before the Merchants Association of New York at a luncheon meeting at the Astor Hotel here today.

Mr. Lamont declared categorically that Britain, even though in peril, would win the war "provided we furnish her full and speedy aid."

Mr. Lamont stated in as plain language as he could use that American businessmen were unequivocally opposed to appeasement in any form and insisted that America's deliberate entrance into the war at the stage was neither necessary nor desirable.

"I am impatient with all this talk that Britain at best can never defeat Germany," he said. "I say that Germany can be beaten; she is being beaten and she will be beaten.

What of Hitler's Role

"What has happened to Hitler of late? Why has he deserted Italy and left her soldiers fugitive and desolate on the thirsty Libyan sand? And harried and broken on the highlands of Albania? Why no help to Japan pursuing her solitary and inglorious course of non-conquest in China?

"What is Hitler doing with those 20,000 airplanes that Colonel Lindbergh said Germany could produce in 1938? Why should any of us cling to that blind worship of German mechanical efficiency and believe it to be invincible? Why ignore entirely, as my good friend, Colonel Lindbergh seems to do, the weighty economic factors? And even more important are the moral and spiritual forces that move the universe. Those latter, I tell you, have wings of hope and strength and courage that carry them far beyond the uttermost flight of 10,000 airplanes."

Mr. Lamont characterized as "unconscious defeatists" persons who say that while they are eager for aid to England, keep repeat-

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Pétain authorized to punish misdeeds of French officials: Page 4.

'More Work and More Fight' Urged for Community Fund

Pleading for "more work and more fight" on the part of the 25,000 volunteer workers, Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign, today announced that $2,615,000 is now in hand in the drive to realize $4,883,000 by Feb. 5.

Mr. Guild emphasized that the Campaign is barely past the 50 per cent mark in dollars as well as time and urged workers to "give the Campaign all the effort they have" this week.

Among subscriptions received today was one from six-year-old Minor S. Harris, Jr., of Brookline, who gave 20 cents—two full weeks allowance—to the Community Fund. Master Harris said he had been impressed by the sales-talk and enthusiasm of his father who is chairman of a group in the foodstuffs division of Industry and Finance.

"Spirit of America"

A Cambridge visitor to Greater Boston Headquarters today brought the story of a refugee from Vienna, who has been three months in this country and is already working as a volunteer in the Metropolitan Division. The Viennese attended the "Dutch Treat" report luncheon yesterday and watched silently the enthusiasm of the volunteers as reports of unit performances were posted on the big report board.

"This Community Fund Campaign is a revelation to me," the man finally said. "Now I understand the spirit of America. If only we had had such an institution with such an opportunity in Austria our democracy would never have collapsed before Hitler's 'fifth column.'"

Public Employees Lead

The Public Employees Division of the Fund is still holding its lead over the other money-raising groups, according to unofficial reports at Community Fund Headquarters today. Tops at the moment in this division is the Federal group, headed by John J. Hagerty, New England Manager of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with a total of 98.6 per cent of goal recorded.

Threatening to clamber over the top at any moment is South Boston, led by Joseph J. Galligan in the Boston Districts Division. Latest figure shows "Southie" leading its field with 99.2 per cent of goal already in.

In the Metropolitan Division, Wayland, headed by Mrs. Robert R. Ames, is top community with a total of 96.1 per cent.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be the principal speaker at Wednesday's Dutch Treat report luncheon, it was announced today. General Chairman Guild urged all workers to plan to bring a friend to "give the Mayor the kind of a hand he deserves as a public servant and friend of the Community Fund."

List of contributors: Page 16.

Intimate Message from Washington

House Committees Usually Put on a Good Show But They Have Yet to Approach Even Mildly the Senate's Midget on the Morgan Lap

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The House Committee which has been holding hearings on the lend-lease bill is the Foreign Affairs Committee while its Senate counterpart is the Foreign Relations Committee. If you ask the reason for this slight and confusing difference in nomenclature the Washingtonian will tell you glibly that august Senators don't have "affairs."

This cliche has one advantage of being easily remembered by the serious-minded, while it also gives a hint of the more sedate atmosphere of the Senate proceedings.

It implies, however, that only Senators have "relations," whereas, as everybody knows, members of both Houses are fortunate in this regard and they find their way with about equal frequency to the government pay roll. But that is another matter.

What we started out to say was that there is a striking difference between the informal, easy-going, boisterous atmosphere of the House body where anything can happen—and generally does—and the more decorous Senate hearing. The difference is more than in the names. For the past week, for instance, the bickering between Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, a former showman, and the equally vivid Hamilton Fish (R) of New York has been almost constant. The fact that impresario Bloom was able to hang the S. R. O. sign up frequently on his committee room did not placate him.

Just Putting On an Act

Occasionally these bickerings produced outcries which, to less informed hearers, might have indicated physical violence. But the sagacious reporters did not worry on this score, not even when the powerful ex-Harvard All-America football player towered up menacingly above the indignant Mr. Bloom.

The reporters took comfort in noticing that these outbursts rarely occurred when there were no photographers present, and that the participants held their stances until the last flash-bulb had popped; they judged with reason that these fellow New Yorkers were exercising their instinctive flair for the dramatic.

On one occasion Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, a former Baptist Minister, mildly suggested that each one practice a little personal "appeasement."

Actually, such a hint was gratuitous and uncalled for. Messrs. Fish and Bloom have formed a just estimate of each other's virtues and have long since evolved a formula which carries them lightly over mutual recriminations. They probably realized last week also how soon the national spotlight would be thrown on the Senate Committee, leaving them for another period in the dark.

As a matter of fact the House hearings were excellent. They were well managed, dramatic, mettlesome and tremendously informing. There was one point where it did seem to us that Colonel Lindbergh might have been questioned a little more closely on his estimates of German plane production; how, if it is potentially capable of turning out 30,000 planes a year, it allowed the British to escape at Dunkirk, and why it has not seized control of the air long since? But it was only rarely that such matters were not pushed to the point.

Mr. Morgan Had a Red Face

We hinted earlier that, in the House hearings, odd things may happen. But what shall we say of Senate hearings, when a circus midget once climbed on to the lap of the astonished J. P. Morgan? The incident is still mentioned with glistening eyes by old-time correspondents, who are connoisseurs of strange happenings.

Yet even with such an exception, there is a real difference between the two Houses. For one thing, there are not so many Senators. Senate committees are generally not so crowded with members who want to ask questions. Senate committees frequently take more time, and often seem to get more to the bottom of things.

In this particular aid-to-Britain bill the House committee has done invaluable spade-work in putting the two sides on record. The Senate Committee now picks up from there and should further define the issue and possibly center attention on proposed amendments.

It so happens that the number of isolationists on the Senate Committee is higher proportionately than in the Senate itself. The isolationists always have been deeply interested in foreign affairs and, under the system of seniority appointment, they have tended to gravitate into this committee. Here we find Bennett Clark and Hiram Johnson, La Follette, and Vandenberg, Shipstead and Nye. The Administration has now hastily added Byrnes and Glass who are ardent supporters of the bill to fill two vacancies. A preview of the Committee opinion indicates that the lend-lease bill, with amendments, has majority support.

Richard L. Strout

Americans Give $51,700,000 For Relief of War Victims

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Americans have given $51,700,000 to 294 separate agencies since the forces of Adolf Hitler began marching less than a year and a half ago.

Of this, $25,000,000 has gone to 293 agencies, all but ten of which have grown out of war distress. The other $26,700,000 went to the American Red Cross.

About $36,000,000 of money and goods have been sent to the sick and hungry and homeless of the war, $20,000,000 by the Red Cross and the remainder by the wide scattering of other agencies which ranges all the way from The Seventh Column, Inc., of West Fairlee, Vt. (funds received, none; funds spent, none; unexpended balance, none; estimated value of contributions in kind, none) to the British War Relief Fund which has handled several million dollars of contributions.

Since the war started, Americans have started 283 agencies to help war sufferers and have contributed, or arranged to contribute through 17 other religious or beneficent organizations that were already in existence. Several of the agencies established were promptly forgotten. Like The Seventh Column of West Fairlee or the French War Relief Fund of Nevada or the Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, New York, the State Department lists the amount of their contributions and relief work done at zero.

In number of agencies, Poland has had more volunteer helpers in the United States than any other nation. It has 106 agencies rounding up goods for the victims of that first area of conquest. Next comes England with 90 separate agencies functioning in its behalf, some of them organizations that were started before the fall of France to aid the allies. Fifty-four agencies still are trying to be helpful to France.

Fifteen different agencies are working for the aid of the Jews who have been the especial victims of the war. Four are trying to help Belgium. Two, each, are plugging away for Norway and Denmark, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands, Greece.

Six different agencies in fairly well scattered sections of the country are collecting funds for the aid of Germans in war prison camps or elsewhere. One is raising funds for Italy. Early in the war the Red Cross, ever mindful of its own neutrality as an agency of mercy, asked the German Government if its services were needed and was told "no." Since then, its services have been going to the stricken of other lands.

The Red Cross, backed by long experience, and with a highly trained staff, aided by helpers in every community of the land, has been able to whittle down its distribution costs to something like $1 of expense for every $40 collected and used for relief.

Lacking a permanent staff and the support of a network of community organizations, the other agencies have not made out this well. They have had to hire promotion men, office managers, clerical help, pay for publicity, parades, benefits, parties and balls.

For each $14.90 of goods and money sent abroad, $1.69 has stayed at home for administration, publicity and collection expenses of one kind or another. A few have had no expenses of this kind. Some have had less than the $1.69 average, some more.

One agency, for instance, collected $3,115 for relief, had $2,580.11 of expenses and has sent no funds to the stricken in England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg and The Netherlands which it was supposed to assist. It still has $534.89 in its treasury. Another agency spent $2.85 at home for each $1.92 it managed to save for the stricken. Collection expenses for many of the others have been high.

A few of the collection agencies have managed to get along without any promotion or management expenses. Notable among these has been the Greek War Relief Association which has collected more than $116,000 at no cost. It is cooperating with the Red Cross to prevent a duplication of effort.

British War Relief Association costs, too, have run well under the average. That for the New York branch was $1.68 for each $21.68 collected. The figures vary from city to city. Bundles for Britain has run at the rate of $1.28 of cost for each $9.55 collected.

12,000,000 Canadians

OTTAWA — National Registration returns indicate that Canada's population now exceeds 12,000,000 as against 10,376,788 at the 1931 census.

Vital Need Is Seen for More Airports

Not enough for ordinary use, experts say, let alone war—N. Y. meeting to discuss ways.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The American airport system today faces a major challenge. It is currently designed to handle about 350 passenger liners, the planes involved in the moderate-sized charter business, and, in addition, handles some 2,000 military planes. But tomorrow this network of airports and landing fields may be called upon to accommodate the 25,000 to 40,000 fighting planes expected to be available in 1942 or '43.

Obviously, the present airport system of the United States is unprepared to handle even the military expansion that may occur, not to speak of the civil expansion that may develop in the meantime.

That is why a group of airport experts are meeting in New York tomorrow and Thursday to consider the problems of augmenting facilities which will be needed for military, commercial and private flying operations.

This meeting will be the second annual Technical Airport Conference and its sessions will be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania. The Conference is sponsored by the National Aeronautic Association, the University of Michigan, the American Association of Airport Executives, the Airport Division of the American Road Builders Association, the National Association of State Aviation Officials and the New England Aviation Conference.

Presiding over the conference will be such well knowns in the aeronautical industry as Col. Floyd Evans, William S. Housel and Harvey L. Williams. Col. Donald H. Connolly, Col. Robert Olds. Gill Robb Wilson, William B. Stout and Col. Egar Gorrell are among the nationally-known figures to address the conference.

First Defense Blimp Ready

The first of the United States Navy blimps to be constructed since the national defense program went into effect, soared into the air for three hours over Akron, Ohio, recently on its initial test flight.

Christened the "L-2," the ship, constructed at the Goodyear Aircraft hangar, as the former Goodyear-Zeppelin dock is now termed, is of 112,000 cubic foot capacity. It is to be used for training purposes and in coastal patrol work, and will be flown to the Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station following a series of flights around the Akron area.

The silvery bag was sent aloft from the Wingfoot Lake hangar there, where it was assembled after its construction at the aircraft dock. Lieut. Karl Fickes, manager of airship operations at Wingfoot Lake, where the Goodyear blimps are also based, was in charge of the initial flight. His copilot was Lieut. Harold Crum.

The L-2 is the first of two similar type ships to be constructed under a naval department order for two L-ships and four large K-ships, all of which are under construction at the dock at the present time.

Cabin Temperature Control

An automatic temperature control device for the cabins of modern transport planes has been perfected by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, according to Luther Harris, Vice-President in charge of engineering and maintenance. Once set by the stewardess this new system maintains a comfortable temperature constant within one degree during a range outside between 20 below and 70 above zero.

Clipper Near Completion

First of a fleet of six new Boeing Clipper planes ordered by Pan American Airways is rapidly nearing completion in Seattle, according to a Boeing announcement. Three of these have been earmarked for Great Britain under the terms of a sale recently announced in the news. Clippers 1 and 2, and a later one, are tentatively scheduled for Britain, it was indicated. The entire fleet is expected to be finished by mid-year instead of early 1942 as anticipated owing to the accelerated production.

Big Business

It's real business for a light plane manufacturer when he expects to produce about 2,000 during the coming year. That is what the Aeronautical Corporation of America hopes to produce at its new factory in Middletown, Ohio. The company has just test flown its latest model, the Aeronca Super Chief, a 65-horsepower cabin job with side by side seating.

New Light Plane Ready

John W. Friedlander, Executive Vice-President, left, and Carl Friedlander, President, right, are shown just after the first test flight of their new Aernonca Super Chief, a 65-horsepower job, seating two.

Peruvian Editor Praises U. S. 'Good Neighbor' Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — The "Good Neighbor" policy of the United States already has done much to dispel doubts and misgivings among the peoples of the South American Republics, which were based partly on a fear of "Yankee economic and political domination," Dr. Aurelio Miro-Quesada, editorial writer on El Commercio, of Lima, Peru, declared, in a statement given out in Chapel Hill. He is here for the "Summer School" being conducted by the Inter-American Institute of the University of North Carolina and is one of 110 visitors who will attend classes and lectures and make tours of the surrounding country for the next six weeks.

South Americans no longer fear the "Colossus of the North," he said, and their attitude is swiftly changing to one of sympathetic understanding, they having become convinced of the United States' sincerity and the urgent need for Pan-American solidarity. He added that he considered the increase in cultural and spiritual understanding between North and South America the most important step toward that solidarity.

The United States, Dr. Miro-Quesada said, was long considered as a nation primarily concerned with business, but which is now changing its attitude and helping to lay the foundations for permanent friendly relations between all the Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Discussing commercial relations between the United States and Peru, Dr. Miro-Quesada pointed out that Peruvian copper and oil could be exchanged for American commodities, but that "our cotton and sugar cane are not needed here."

Closer economic co-operation between the United States and Peru will result from Peru's loss of European markets because of the war, he went on, pointing out that his paper, the 102-year-old El Commercio, now is buying all its ink and paper from the United States, whereas these were secured from Europe prior to the war. He described Peru and its way of life for the information of interested North Americans. He said that to a large extent nature has been conquered by the United States, while it still dominates Peru, which must adjust itself to the demands of geography.

During the course of his remarks, the visiting editor described his newspaper, which, he said, usually runs from 24 to 30 pages and circulates among approximately 70,000 people. It issued a 216-page anniversary edition May 4, 1939, and "in all the 102 years of its existence, there have been only four editors."

The Latin-American visitors in attendance upon the "Summer School" here already have begun courses of study, which they will pursue for the next month and a half. They have enrolled for classes in economics, sociology, folklore, history, art, education, drama, public health, political science, law, music, library science and United States government. The visitors have been invited to sit in on any regular classes at the University of North Carolina.

Danish King Uses Papers for Warmth

COPENHAGEN, via Berlin, Jan. 28 (AP)—King Christian shows his Nation how to keep warm through a cold winter when coal is scarce.

Asked by a woman how he managed to take daily horseback rides even in the bitterest cold, the Danish Sovereign replied:

"I put old newspapers inside the overcoat of my uniform. That way I keep warm."

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Food Reserve Of Australians To Aid Britain

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 28 (AP)—Sir Earle Page, Australian Minister of Commerce, told a conference of agricultural experts at Canberra today that production must be kept at present levels to help meet Britain's needs.

He said that although Britain is short of ships to carry produce, food can be stored while Britain is tightening its belt, then shipped as soon as war circumstances release extra tonnage.

Savings for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia is employing a War Savings Certificate scheme to enable wage and salary earners to contribute their share to the national war financial effort. No person is allowed to have more than £250 worth of the certificates, which are sold at 16s. each, to be worth £1 in seven years. Richer people than the classes named contribute through war bonds, though even the poorer classes have been able to empty considerable amounts from the "family stocking" into bonds.

The War Savings Certificate scheme was not put into operation until nine months after the outbreak of the war. There are several ways in which the certificates can be bought. They can be obtained by individuals on cash payments for denominations of £1, £5, £10 and £50, these representing their value on maturity. They can be bought on completion of 6d. savings, stamps of that value being affixed to cards until the 16s. needed for the lowest denomination certificate is obtained. Employees are buying them on a "time payment" basis out of wages or salaries, employers deducting 6d. a week for each certificate and, most of them, subsidizing contributions fifty-fifty. Then there are the group schemes, under which any group of friends, relatives, employees, sports clubs members, and a thousand and one other groups co-operate by paying small sums into a central fund, each contributor being given a certificate as soon as he or she completes payment of 16s.

In these ways, the mass of Australians have contributed almost £16,000,000 to their country's war finances in about six months. This result has been achieved in the face of greatly increased taxation, higher prices, and other financial handicaps due to the war.

New South Wales has contributed £6,175,000; Victoria, £4,275,000; Queensland, £2,550,000; South Australia, £1,375,000; Western Australia, £1,050,000; and Tasmania, £400,000. Queensland leads in per capita payments with £2 10s., the other States' figures being South Australia, £2 6s.; Western Australia, £2 5s.; Victoria, £2 5s.; New South Wales, £2 4s.; and Tasmania, £1 14s.

In addition to these War Savings Certificates and investments in interest-bearing war bonds, residents of New South Wales have passed to the Federal Government £267,000 in gifts for war purposes and have lent the Government £2,500,000 free of interest.

Britain Fights for Liberty, No Secret Pact, Halifax Says

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Great Britain is fighting this war with no secret agreements or treaties of any kind and its one object is the establishment of a postwar system in which peace and democracy will be firm and permanent, Viscount Halifax, the new British Ambassador, has assured the United States.

In his first formal press conference since beginning what seems destined to be a momentous tenure of office, Lord Halifax declared unequivocally that London is being guided by no "secret covenants secretly arrived at" regarding territorial redistribution after the war and that the defeat of Hitlerism is the paramount issue today.

"I may get an opportunity shortly to say in public something concerning Britain's attitude toward what are known as war aims," he said.

"I can say this, however, that British peace aims envisage the reconstruction of the world so as not to have another war. All countries in the world which are willing to help reach this goal may do so.

Fighting for Democracy

"It is obvious that the British would not be fighting as they are if they did not believe they were fighting for democracy. They believe, as you Americans, that democracy gives a chance for the freest expression of individuality," he said.

Lord Halifax held his press conference in the ballroom of the British Embassy. Sitting at an inlaid table which immediately caught the attention of the half dozen or more women correspondents, the new envoy settled his six feet five inches of height comfortably and proceeded to answer all questions directly and forcefully and with none of the hesitancy commonly associated with British diplomacy.

Flanking him were Sir Gerald Campbell, former High Commissioner to Canada and now one of the two British Ministers to the United States, and Charles Peake, the Ambassador's Secretary. Sir Gerald is recognized as an authority on the United States, particularly in economic matters.

The Ambassador reiterated his past statements that Britain is greatly in need of American industrial aid, particularly in the matter of airplanes and ships. He coupled this with the assurance that British morale had reached untold heights and that Britain is confident of giving Reichführer Hitler a very good reception if he ever attempts invasion.

Lord Halifax was asked if a recent statement by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the effect that Britain would not need American manpower during 1941 indicated that the reverse might be true in 1942. He replied that the Prime Minister's statement had been very carefully worded, that no interpretation should be put upon it other than that plainly visible, and that it was impossible for anyone to predict at this time what course the war might be taking in 1942.

The Ambassador's answer is interpreted here as not committing Britain against any future request for American soldiery but also as designed to calm any current American fears along that line

Answering another question as to whether Britain expected to benefit from the recently announced American plan to build 200 standardized freighters, Lord Halifax replied that "when President Roosevelt is building a large number of ships, there is no doubt but he has in mind the shipping situation of the British Isles."

Although declaring that he had no special information concerning the reported riots in Italy, Lord Halifax, who left the post of Foreign Secretary to take up his duties here, said that it was apparent that the Italians had not wanted to enter the war and had no stomach for it after they were in.

Improvement in Near East

"We always have believed the decisive theater of the war to be in the British Isles, but one can't overestimate the improvement in the strategic situation in the Near East. British victories have relieved the threat to the Suez Canal and have had a profound effect on the general morale in the Balkans, in Turkey, and in Greece, whose performance cannot be overestimated.

"The trouble in Italy provides a real dilemma for Hitler. It would be difficult for him to permit Italy to collapse and it would be equally unpleasant to have to take over the rule of another 40,000,000 sulky persons."

The Ambassador also entertained the press with an incident which occurred when he visited Herr Hitler in 1937.

"Hitler said to me that he saw little grounds for improvement in Anglo-German relations so long as the press and Parliament in Britain were free to criticize the governments of neighboring countries.

"I then said to him that if he was asking us to give up the processes of democracy, I was wasting his time in discussing the matter and would do so no longer."

Citizenship Legion for Aliens In America Urged by Admiral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Women were urged today by Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade to follow up alien registration with a "Legion of American Citizenship" to educate Americans and prospective Americans in the ways of democracy.

Admiral Greenslade told members of 32 national women's groups gathered here for the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, that such an organization, devoted to improving social, educational, and cultural relationships, either would enfold alien elements in democratic association or leave them "exposed and harmless."

The naval officer revealed that complete agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the United States on eight Atlantic sea bases that add "incalculable strength to the defense of this Western Hemisphere from European attack."

He denied that the United States now needs Martinique, and predicted that "base facilities will be accorded us there in good time when France as a Nation and her inhabitants as people again become free."

More Speed Demanded

Demanding more speed in defense preparation, Admiral Greenslade declared: "The preservation of social gains is not the issue now when we must concern ourselves as to whether America shall keep on living with a tolerable, or intolerable, world. What we may keep and what we are willing to give are beside the point. We must be prepared to give all—or we may lose everything."

Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, had told the women that "everything possible, without interfering with defense needs, should be done to maintain the standard of living of Americans."

Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, revealed to the Conference at its opening session that he plans to head a Legion mission to England next month to study civilian defense. He will be accompanied by Franklin D'Olier, Past National Commander, and Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, retired.

New Organizations

Pointing out that more than 400 new organizations have been formed in the United States since 1938, Mr Warner appealed to the women to work through for national defense through old, well-established groups.

This is the sixteenth national defense conference held by this group of women's patriotic organizations which meets annually in Washington at this time. Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, presided.

La Guardia Sees Cleansing by Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Scores of copies of 12 salacious magazines and 700 copper engravings of drawings appearing in them were publicly burned behind the Municipal Building here yesterday with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who has been the chief protagonist in the drive against such publications, present at the burning. The melted copper will be used for defense purposes.

Before the burning took place, Morris Newman, owner of the burned articles, was sentenced to a 10-day workhouse term and fined 100 in Special Sessions Court for printing and sale of pornographic material. He pleaded guilty last week to violating this section of the penal code.

William B. Herlands, head of the City Department of Investigation, obtained much of the evidence on which the 18-count information had been filed.

Navy Investigates Fire Damaging Norfolk Base

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The Navy sought Jan. 27 to learn the source of a fire at the Norfolk Naval Operating Base which caused damage estimated at $275,000 to communications and administration offices and destroyed a quantity of official documents.

Wage-Hour Head Apologizes For Misunderstanding Sloan

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 28 (AP)—Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, apologized to Alfred P. Sloan, General Motors Chairman, today for misunderstanding the latter's views on overtime wages, then took exception to the stand of a Brookings Institution economist on the same issue.

In a speech prepared for the Roman Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, Colonel Fleming apologized "publicly and ungrudgingly" to Mr. Sloan for having "misunderstood" the latter's attitude on lengthening the work week from 40 to 48 hours during the defense emergency and waiving the time-and-a-half penalty for work done in excess of 40 hours which the law now requires.

Colonel Fleming said he had understood from an exchange of correspondence with Mr. Sloan that the manufacturer favored lengthening the straight-time work week now.

Mr. Sloan since has advised him, Colonel Fleming said, that he advocated employing the unemployed before increasing the work week to 48 hours as a part of the emergency and waiving the overtime penalty.

"I am glad," Colonel Fleming said, "that Mr. Sloan is not one of those advocating repeal of the statute requiring time-and-a-half for overtime at this point where the 40-hour week is doing so much to make employment follow the upward curve of production."

In the same speech, the Administrator took issue with the views of Dr. Harold G. Moulton of Brookings Institution on the economic effects of overtime wages on prices and costs, citing an article written by Dr. Moulton on "the fundamental economic issues in national defense." (The institution is a private research organization.)

"Dr. Moulton," Colonel Fleming said, "is opposed to the payment of time-and-a-half for work beyond the 40-hour week, which he says means 52 hours' pay for 48 hours of work—'representing an 8.5 per cent increase in cost' with no increase in efficiency.

"But I do not know by what reasoning he has decided that labor must work 48 hours a week. The purpose of the overtime provision of the Wage and Hour Law was not merely to give those workers already employed more money in their pay envelopes, or to increase employers' labor costs, but to spread the work.

"The overtime provision acts as a penalty to encourage the employer to hold down the individual's work week and hire additional workers. He can operate two shifts instead of one, three or four shifts instead of two. What is desirable is not overtime for men, but more hours of production from machines."

Plan to End Unemployment

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28 (AP)—A total defense program should mean total employment, Howard O. Hunter, Acting Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, declared today in outlining a program he said would provide work for the 8,000,000 jobless in this country.

Mr. Hunter, concluding a conference with WPA Administrators of 13 Southern States, said in an interview:

"Hitler has no unemployment because he has forced labor to work under an army. We don't want that. But my idea of a total defense program is one that should mean total employment.

"I have a plan that would give jobs to the jobless and when I return to Washington I will tell all that will listen to me what my suggestions are. It would mean appropriating money to put them across but these are some of the things that could be done:

"Civil and military airports. Transcontinental highways that go from somewhere to somewhere and are big enough to land a plane on. We could use thousands of public health laboratories overnight. Drainage projects. Hundreds of thousands of swimming pools."

While not specifying a particular appropriation that would mean an end to unemployment in the United States, Mr. Hunter explained:

"There are 8,000,000 unemployed in this conutry now. By the end of 1941 the defense program will have absorbed 2,000,000 of them. Twenty-five per cent of the 8,000,000 now are on WPA rolls.

"Our appropriation is one billion dollars. Well, if with that sum we are taking care of 25 per cent of the total unemployed then four billion dollars for the entire number would be a lot of help."

A WPA survey has showed, Mr. Hunter said, that 80 per cent of the industrial contracts under the defense program have been let in areas representing only 20 per cent of the WPA load.

"This means," he said, "that the industrial work is concentrated in the Northeast, the North Central States to some extent, and the Far West where the airplane factories have meant a defense boom. The defense program has had no effect on unemployment and the WPA in the Great Plains States and the South as a whole has not profited much."

Because of this concentration of industrial defense contracts, Mr. Hunter said, his biggest immediate job upon returning to Washington would be to re-allocate WPA funds to States needing them most now.

Meet the Columbidae— You May, in the Army

NEW YORK (AP)—Two hundred and fifty members of one family have joined the Army.

The surname is Columbidae—they're pigeons.

Manhattan fanciers loaned them to the United States Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and the Army expects them to raise 3,600 feathery new recruits by July.

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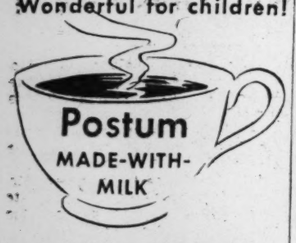

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¼ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup All-Bran	2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

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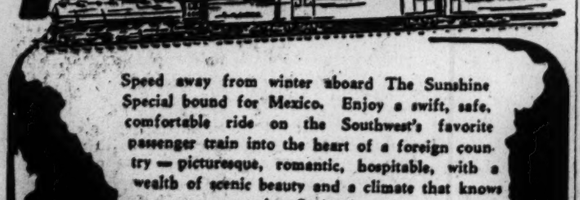

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Washington Sideglances

Navy forced into deep water to find fish names for 43 new submarines—Bilbo protests unwritten law barring women secretaries from the floor—Aids to the great become great themselves.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Naval Ichthyology: Accustomed to naming its submarines after fish, the Navy these days is forced to dip deeply into ichthyology.

In addition to the familiar rock, flounder, and sunfish, the Navy's 43 new submarines will carry such exotic names as Snook, Tunny, Raton, Scamp, Mingo, Paddle, Pargo, and Pogy. The Navy can give you a description of each fish and tell you just where its habitat is.

Rule That Wasn't There: Another custom that has been causing concern—at least to one chivalrous member of the Senate—is an unwritten rule forbidding senator's women secretaries to go onto the "floor" while the Senate is in session.

Men secretaries frequently walk into a Senate session to confer with their bosses, but women wait outside of the "most exclusive club," sometimes for 10 or 15 minutes, before their employers can come out—in spite of the fact that the "club" has long since been invaded by a woman senator and about one fourth of the senators' chief secretaries today are women.

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, describing himself as a "ladies' man," is asking for passage of a resolution calling for "absolute abrogation" of the unwritten rule.

Heroes to Their Valets: Association with the great apparently accounts for the political ambitions of several members of the House of Representatives.

Stephen A. Day (R), new Congressman from Illinois, was once secretary to Chief Justice Fuller.

Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri was formerly secretary to senators Hawes and Stone, of Missouri.

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, served in his younger days as private secretary to W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippines.

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, only Negro member of Congress, finds "unique distinction" in having been an office boy for Booker T. Washington.

Runt in Congress: You can call Representative Cecil William Bishop (R) of Illinois "runt" without making him mad. He lists himself that way in the Congressional Directory. Before coming to Congress, Mr. Bishop was a coal miner, a telephone lineman, a professional football player, baseball player, a dry cleaner and Lions Club official. The name Cecil just didn't fit.

Unscrupulous Trade Schools Exploit Defense Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Do you know how to tell a legitimate trade or vocational school from a "gyp"? The Better Business Bureau here and business organizations elsewhere can tell you. There are simple tests, say they, that anyone can apply, to insure his getting the training he wants for a job in a defense industry.

While so far this area has no such "racket" schools, it's said, they have sprung up in some other parts of the country, particularly near large aircraft industries. The "gyp" schools seek to "muscle in" among the legitimate ones, to reap an unearned harvest from young men eager to get quick training for defense jobs, reports the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, of Minneapolis, after making a nation-wide survey.

Such a situation isn't surprising, it's commented on here, but it's not difficult to separate the racket schools from the good ones.

The racket school's method, according to the insurance company's survey, is to oversell in the first place, and undertrain in the second. It "guarantees" jobs in defense industries, when no grounds for such guarantees in reality exist. Often the students don't finish the so-called training courses, and aren't encouraged to —but tuition payments go right along to the end if the student has "signed on the dotted line."

Plants Issue Disclaimers

So many complaints of unfulfilled "guaranteed placements" have been made to several major California aircraft companies, it's said, that the companies have issued bulletins disclaiming any such agreements with schools.

Trained workers are needed. Some industries are desperate for help, and prefer a man with even rudimentary job training to an absolutely green hand, the insurance company says in reporting its survey. Thus, a sketchily trained "racket" school student may find a place. Many don't find the place they want.

Glib-tongued racket school salesmen, the sort that could sell electric refrigerators to the Eskimos, like to hustle a prospective student into signing a tuition contract, says Samuel O. Rice, Jr., of the Chicago Better Business Bureau's School Division. But the student should insist on checking first with the school itself. And reliable schools welcome investigation.

The student should know, says the Business Bureau, that schools don't recognize the oral representations of salesmen. Schools insist that only the written contract covers their entire agreement with students.

Suggested Safeguards

Because even in normal times an occasional "educational racketeer" pops up among the reputably operated trade and business schools, the Better Business Bureau here has made up what it calls a few "Stop Signals." They coincide in large measure with what the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company recommends in the report of its survey. Says that company:

"Before the student pays any money down or signs an application blank, he should demand a list of recent graduates of the school. He should get in touch with several such graduates, either by personal contact or letter, and ask them the following simple questions:

1. Was the course satisfactory?
2. Did it help you to secure a job?
3. Has it helped you win advancement? Or, if you have been employed only a short time, do you feel it is likely to help you win advancement?"

Government Examinations

If the prospective course is supposed to prepare one for a government examination, then, says the insurance company, the student should secure a list of graduates who have successfully passed the required government examination, and talk to them.

In the case of a newly established school, get the help of an older friend, it is counseled, investigate the financial responsibility of the sponsors, the completeness of equipment, and previous connections of instructors. Public school authorities can usually give helpful information about a local private school.

And remember, it's emphasized, a legitimate school welcomes investigation.

Another thing, it isn't everyone that's naturally fitted to hold a job in a mechanical or technical trade, it is pointed out. Some would be round pegs in square holes even with the finest training course, or under the ablest teachers. Legitimate trade schools recognize this, it is said, and so examine the applicant before accepting him. The "gyp" school doesn't bother. It looks eagerly at that first "down payment."

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British Lease Of Islands To U. S. Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Increased attention has been focused on American interests in the equatorial Pacific in connection with suggestions that certain British islands be given, leased or loaned to the United States in part payment for war supplies.

This suggestion, which for some time has been the subject of unofficial discussion by Army and Navy leaders, was recently advanced openly by Samuel W. King, Hawaii's delegate to Congress.

Mr. King proposed the Administration take steps to acquire islands in the Gilbert, Phoenix and Ellice groups.

Naru Island, former German possession, now an Australian mandate, is in the Ellice group. It reportedly was shelled by a German raider in December. Canton and Enderbury Islands, administered and claimed jointly by Britain and the United States, are in the Phoenix group. Canton Island has been developed as a seaplane base on the Pan American Airways' route to New Zealand. It has also been used by U. S. Navy planes.

Little Cost Incurred

Proponents of the plan to obtain title to British islands in exchange for war goods point out that acquisition of the islands would involve little administrative expense. Most of the islands, they argue, could be administered from Honolulu where the Department of the Interior has an office for the regulation of American "colonies" on other equatorial islands already claimed by the United States.

Opponents of the plan reply that the islands would be of little economic value; that they could be made useful as defense bases only at great cost, and that acquisition of them would tend to increase the possibility of American involvement in trouble.

There are, however, certain islands which have been in dispute between the United States and Great Britain for many years. It has been suggested that now would be an appropriate time for American claims to be asserted and British claims withdrawn.

Upon one of these islands in particular military authorities have been casting longing glances.

This is Christmas Island, discovered by Capt. James Cook, British navigator, Dec. 24, 1777, and named by him.

Christmas Island, claimed by both the United States and Great Britain, is the largest of the low coral islands in the central Pacific. It lies 1,160 miles south of Hawaii, and 105 miles north of the Equator. It is 35 miles east and west by 24 miles at its greatest width. Its land area, shaped like a great shoe with the toe pointing east, partially incloses a lagoon which is about 12 miles long and eight miles wide.

Claimed by U. S. in 1857

American interests in the island date from 1857 when Capt. John Stetson of New Haven, Conn., examined the island to determine whether it possessed guano (phosphate) deposits.

Christmas was formally proclaimed U. S. territory by the commander of the U. S. S. Naragansett in 1872. But this did not stop Capt. William Wiseman of H. M. S. Caroline from annexing the island to Great Britain in 1888, despite American protests.

In June, 1902, the island was leased by the British to private plantation interests for 99 years; was subsequently developed for production of copra, and has been producing copra in recent years.

American interest, however, remained dormant until aviation projected the possible use of Christmas as a commercial air base.

In 1935 when the United States reclaimed Howland, Jarvis and Baker, which lie along the Equator, the status of Christmas was given careful scrutiny.

About this time the British Government dispatched a warship from Australia with equipment and personnel for establishment of a radio station on the island, and apparently was prepared to oppose any efforts by the United States to assert ownership.

Today, as a result of the close alliance between Britain and the United States, it is believed the British attitude toward American interests in Christmas would be entirely different.

The Monitor to Greet Antarctic Expedition

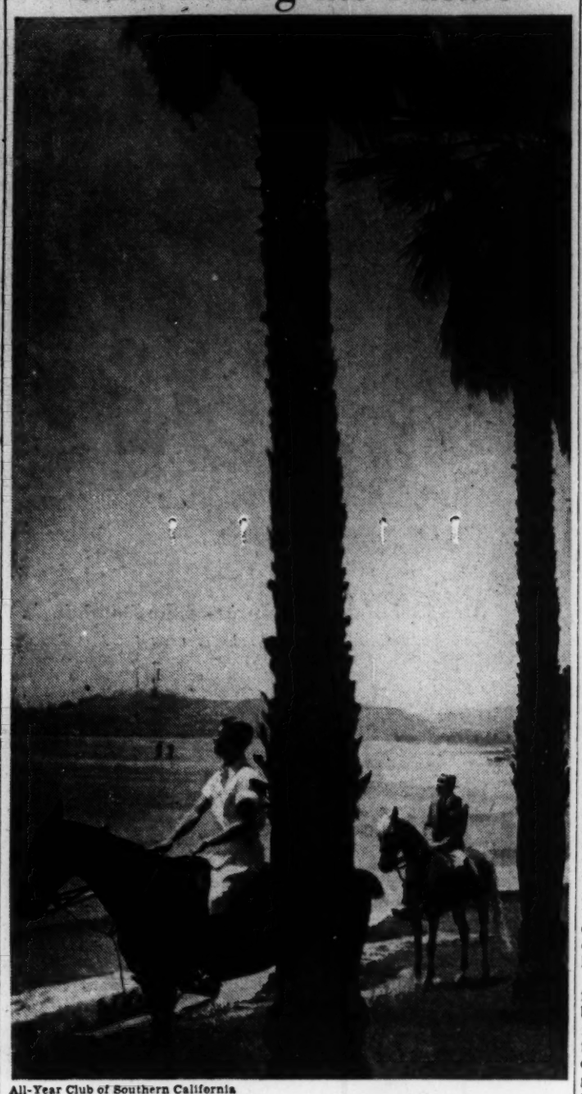
The Christian Science Monitor, in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company and General Electric, will radiocast a special program to the United States Government's Antarctic Service Expedition Friday evening, Jan. 31. The program will be carried over the NBC Red Network from 11 to 11:30 o'clock, E. S. T.

The 80-piece symphony orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music will supply the musical part of the program. Erwin D. Canham, managing editor of The Monitor, will introduce Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who will greet members of the expedition in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, commander of the expedition, will send a message to his men from New York. Volney D. Hurd, Monitor newscaster, will give a brief résumé of late news.

The Monitor's program will be the last of a series of bi-monthly greetings sponsored by metropolitan newspapers of the United States and broadcast by NBC and the General Electric shortwave station WGEO in Schenectady, N. Y. Supply ships have already sailed to bring the Antarctic expedition home.

Overlooking the Pacific



All-Year Club of Southern California

A Scene at Montecito, California

This fashionable suburb of Santa Barbara attracts thousands of visitors annually

Californians Invite Tourists To All-Winter Sun Festival

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The halfway mark reached, Southern California's All-Winter Sun Festival, listing 300 colorful events, has proved so successful in attracting winter visitors that new travel records are being written into the books of the All-Year Club, a community-supported organization with headquarters in Los Angeles.

There is still plenty of time for visitors planning a trip to Southern California to join in the winter festivities. The next two months, in fact, promise to offer a series of spectacular events. In February there will be Almond Blossom Time at Banning; Chinese New Year in Los Angeles China City, and the fifteenth annual Midwinter Yachting Regatta in Los Angeles Harbor, to mention a few of the feature attractions.

The proof of the "pulling" power of the All-Winter Sun Festival is that in December motor travel set an all-time high for that month. A total of 79,995 visitors arrived during December, or 11.5 per cent more than this month has ever experienced before. Railroads and airlines carried their share, too, as did steamships and busses.

To help visitors find the type of entertainment they prefer, from symphony concerts, drama, art, and scientific exhibits to surf board riding at the beaches or snow sports in the nearby mountains, Southern California maintains a Free Visitors' Bureau, operated by the All-Year Club at 505 West 6th Street in downtown Los Angeles. Here visitors may obtain Sun Festival folders cataloguing guidebooks and maps, and expert individualized itinerary service.

"Land" Cruises

Flower lovers and those who like to watch spring come to the South will be interested in the two Raymond-Whitcomb Deep South Land Cruises scheduled to leave the north on March 12 and 26, respectively. Especially designed for garden lovers, both land cruises will begin with a stop at Washington before proceeding to Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C. At Charleston the gardens of Magnolia, Middleton, and Cypress, each with their own individual charm, will be visited. The trips have been so planned that after visits to Mobile, Ala., where thousands of azaleas will be in full bloom, New Orleans and Natchez, Miss., will be reached in time for the annual Pilgrimage to the ante-bellum homes, opened at this time for the public.

Havana Visit Easy

To Havana, by way of St. Petersburg, is a novel way of combining a vacation of Florida's Gulf Coast and continuing, thence, by P. & O. Steamship to Havana. Actually, the weekly sailing is from the Port of Tampa, but that city now is easily reached by the way of Gandy Bridge. In this manner, Clement Kennedy, Managing Director of the Vinoy Park in St. Petersburg, points out, northern visitors may pause for a visit here, with an intermediate stop at Key West. Returning, there are overnight ships from Havana to Miami, connecting either with the streamlined Champion or with the all-Pullman Florida Specials to the East, and with the streamlined City of Miami and the Pullman Floridian to the Midwest, thus affording a well-rounded scenic trip to both coasts of Florida and to Cuba.

Strange Building

One of the strangest buildings in South America is the Palacio Salvo in Montevideo, Capital of Uruguay. The main building is 12 stories high and is surmounted by a tower of 14 stories. The upper stories of the tower are actually wider than the lower and consequently give it a decided bulge.

New Auto Highway

Work has begun on the highway across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting Colon with Panama City. It will be the shortest transcontinental highway in the world and will follow, roughly, the line of the original "Gold Road" or trail across the Isthmus which was constructed early in the sixteenth century. The road will be a two-lane, cement highway 22 feet wide, designed for speed up to 50 miles per hour. The total length will be a little over 50 miles.

New York Tours

J. H. Clowes, Managing Director of the Dixie Hotel in Times Square, has announced a new and economical set of all-expense tours of New York City to provide visitors with a complete vacation reasonably priced. The two-day tour, offered for $5, includes accommodations for two days and one night in the Dixie Hotel, breakfast, and five outstanding attractions, such as: Dinner and dancing and floor show; admission to Radio City Music Hall; tour of New York City; tour of Rockefeller Center, Empire State Building Observatories, National Broadcasting Studios, Television Studios, La Guardia Airport, trip to Statue of Liberty, visit to Hayden Planetarium, and the art centers.

Klemperer Quits Post With New York Orchestra

NEW YORK (AP)—Otto Klemperer resigned Jan. 27 as leader of the New York City Symphony Orchestra because of a difference of opinion as to how Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" should be played.

Mr. Klemperer said he wanted to play it with a small group of musicians, as it was played when first performed under Wagner's leadership as a birthday tribute to his wife, Cosima. Others advocated a full orchestra, he said. Horace Johnson, director of the WPA music project, said there were other reasons for the resignation.

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Chicago Meets Housing Needs; Contrast Cited

"Housing for defense," which has complicated the nation's housing situation, is receiving major attention today. A series of articles is being published to depict what steps are being taken to solve the problem. Following is the fifth:

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There are within a few hundred miles of each other here in this vicinity good examples of two contrasting situations found in the development of the defense housing program.

One is Chicago itself, a large city, so large that it would take the concentration of a good part of the nation's defense production program right here to effect any serious housing problem, above that which might develop in the ordinary course of the business cycle.

The other is Charlestown, Ind., so small that the establishment there of a $74,000,000 smokeless powder plant has raised some very serious housing problems.

Of course there is not in Chicago, or very near it, what would be called a defense industry, that is, no tank plants, no large military airplane factories, no powder plants. There is the manufacture of steel, and machinery, and parts, and such things, some of which is specifically for the defense machine, but this is all part of the normal industrial set-up here.

Chicago is so big that it can, with perhaps some few exceptions down in the steel area, house satisfactorily a greatly expanded labor force. New workers taken on at plants that are increasing production to meet defense needs come mostly from the Chicago area, from their own homes. They've been on other less skilled jobs maybe, or on WPA, or relief. They already have homes, or rooms.

Then, too, there is, and has been for some time, underway here a big rise in home building. And it's mostly of the small, one-family kind, the kind that wage-earners need. This is a movement growing out of the general business pick-up in the past two or three years.

Residence Vacancy

There is right now a residence vacancy in the Chicago area of 1.8 per cent. Real estate people say there's no shortage until this reaches 1.5 per cent.

In other words, with what Chicago has, and what it is building, it is likely to be able to meet most any housing demands made on it as a result of the defense production program.

This does not mean that there won't be some crowding, that some people won't have some difficulty in finding the right kind of house at the right time. But it does mean that there will be no need in Chicago for either public or private agencies to do any amount of defense house building as such.

Those in the housing business say that even if there should arise a need for some extra building for low income families, this would not leave things out of gear following the emergency, for it is pointed out that there is always a need for newer and less costly quarters for the low-income class. Such structures would quickly be taken over following the vacation by the defense workers, by those coming from slum areas that cry for eradication.

Now whether a lot of the building that's bound to go on here in the next year or so may rightly be classed as defense housing, or not, will be perhaps an open question. Chicago has been building homes during the past few years, beginning before there was any thought of defense housing, at a constantly increasing rate. The Bell Savings and Loan Association here reports that in 1940 there was a 43 per cent increase in home building in the Chicago region. There were 5,892 permits totaling $47,659,102. In 1939 there were 4,028 homes worth $26,334,686. The upturn began in 1936. It is interesting to note also that since 1937 more than one-half the homes built cost less than $5,000.

It is expected that 1941 will break all records within the past decade or so, perhaps come up to the boom level of the '20s. Will this be defense housing? At any rate, whatever problem there is will be the problem only of providing enough housing facilities. It won't have to do with the after-effects, as is the case in smaller communities.

Indiana Situation

Which leads us to Charlestown. Charlestown is a quiet village of 936 people, in Clark County, Ind., 12 miles east of Jeffersonville, and about 15 miles across the line from Louisville, Ky. Based on the War Department's plan for strategic decentralization of defense industries, Charlestown was selected as the site for a $74,000,000 smokeless powder plant. Near the powder plant will be an $18,000,000 bag factory where most of the powder output will be put into bags.

In the first place there are now between 15,000 and 20,000 workers putting up the 450 buildings that will make up this unit. When the plant gets into production in the fall this year there will be a minimum of 10,000 on the force.

To accommodate all these workers and their families in the vicinity of this village of 936 people raises the biggest problem. The other problem will be what to do with not only the plant but the expanded facilities after the emergency is over.

The Governor's Emergency Defense Council on Nov. 25 reported that the Charlestown water supply is adequate for about 3,000 persons. The supply could be increased by providing another pump and extending the present distribution system, but this in itself will be a big job and a long one.

Already Acute

The lack of sewage disposal system most concerns the authorities. There is now no sewer of any kind. Though a sanitary system is under construction by the town and the WPA, this was planned before the present emergency, and will care only for the community's normal needs, not those of a community of over 10,000, to say nothing of the present force of around 20,000.

As for the housing situation, that already is acute. The town is somehow keeping about 2,000 persons more than its original population, though the use of almost every available room in private homes, and the establishment of five trailer camps. Two subdivisions approved by the FHA are under construction. Meanwhile many of the workers of course commute from Louisville and other near-by communities. It is probable that many of the permanent force will commute.

The immediate housing needs doubtless will be met, though not without some inconvenience and dislocations. One of the problems that will eventually be faced, though, by the Governors Emergency Defense Council of Indiana, and Henry B. Steeg, named as Defense Planning Co-ordinator for the Charletown region, will be what to do with all this after the emergency is over. Some say that such situations as this will force or speed up the process of decentralization of industry that has been so long advocated by such persons as Henry Ford. Others insist that industry will, however, again naturally concentrate in the large metropolitan areas, that the labor market will tend to go where industry is, rather than the other way around.

There's another angle. Building of these plants has meant the clearing out of several farmers, among them one whose 393-acre farm is said to have the highest AAA rating in the county. It's good, productive land. Will it go back into production afterward? Meanwhile what becomes of the farmer? A job in the powder plant.

Willkie 'Discoverer' Gets Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Oren Root, Jr., organizer of the Willkie Clubs during the Presidential campaign, was honored with the distinguished award of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon given by the Young Men's Board of Trade at Longchamps Restaurant, 253 Broadway, yesterday. Presentation was made by Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, recipient of last year's award.

The young lawyer also received a gold key and a certificate issued by the Board of Trade designating him as "New York City's Outstanding Young Man of the Year for 1940." A telegram from Mr. Willkie, now in England, was read in which he complimented the Board on the "wisdom of its choice."

Mr. Root declared that Mr. Willkie was, in his opinion, "still the greatest living American."

Mr. Poletti said he hoped Mr. Root's example would stimulate other young men to go into the field of public service.

"We cannot strengthen the democracy we love unless men of ability, men of character, and men of ideals get into the public service and fight," he declared.

Winant Says Fight By Democracies Is For Social Justice

MONTREAL, Jan 28 (AP)—John G. Winant, prominently mentioned as President Roosevelt's choice as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, declared that Britain and the world's democratic combatants are fighting a "system which represents the negation of social justice."

"Now, as never before, eyes are turned toward the British Commonwealth of Nations to insure that sacrifices shall not be in vain," Mr. Winant said at a dinner given by the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Mr. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and present Director of the International Labor Office which was transferred to Montreal from Geneva because of the war, gave most of his address to a review of the work of the office.

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Clash Ends Thai-Indo China Truce; Huge Cost of War Told to Japan

BANGKOK, Thailand (Siam), Jan. 28 (AP)—The Thailand Supreme Command asserted tonight that French Indo-China had violated the truce arranged through Japanese mediation and that heavy fighting had broken out again on almost all fronts.

Thus, it was said unofficially here, a new crisis had developed which would require fresh negotiations.

The French were declared to have continued their "warlike operations" after the cease-firing deadline of 10 o'clock this morning (11 p. m., Monday, E. S. T.).

Thailand's retaliation, said the Supreme Command in a communiqué, was withheld until after "three hours of French aggression."

The French were declared repulsed and many taken prisoner. Japan, said the High Command, has been informed of this turn of events.

Pact Is Goal

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28 (AP)—Representatives of Thailand and French Indo-China will meet at Saigon tomorrow with a Japanese mediator to settle the conditions of an armistice effective in the Thai-Indo-Chinese frontier fight.

The armistice order called for hostilities to halt at 10 a. m. today (11 p. m. Monday, E. S. T.) pending negotiations.

The Japanese mediator, Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita, will meet the Thai and Indo-Chinese representatives aboard the new Japanese light cruiser Katori.

General Sumita will act as chairman. Besides fixing terms of the Armistice, representatives will make an effort to reach an accord on the border dispute. Thailand claims parts of the Provinces of Cambodia and Laos which it contends France took.

Disorders began along the frontier last November and gathered momentum on land, sea, and air. Thai forces were reported to have penetrated Cambodia and raised their flag there.

The last fighting reported from the frontier was Jan. 26.

Regardless of the outcome of the negotiations at Saigon, responsible foreign quarters in Shanghai expressed the belief that one result would be further Japanese penetration of southern Indo-China.

These sources said Japan probably would try to gain control of the important naval base at Camranh Bay, often mentioned here as valuable to Japan in any blockade of the British in the Far East, or for naval action in the East Indies area.

Chinese War Costs Japan $4,100,000,000

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Jan. 28

The Finance Ministry disclosed today that Japan had spent 17,500,000,000 yen (about $4,100,000,000) above ordinary expenses of its armed forces in the "China incident."

The figures were submitted to the House of Representatives.

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was quoted today as personally assuming full responsibility for the "China incident," of which he acknowledged "there is no sign of a solution" despite heavy expenditures of men and money.

Japanese newspapers said members of the House of Representatives applauded spontaneously when the Premier added that, because of this responsibility, he was determined to remain in office "so long as I continue to enjoy the confidence of His Majesty."

His assumption of full responsibility was interpreted as apparently intended to mollify the fighting services, which he declared blameless for the campaign which began in July, 1937, and to quiet the people. As a scion of one of Japan's five noblest families, the Prince is exempt from personal criticism sometimes directed at Premiers.

His statements at the budget session were in answer to questions about the Government's plans for stabilizing the political situation, which one representative said was essential for settlement of the conflict with China.

Fifth Year Since Outbreak

The newspaper Asahi's stenographic record of Prince Konoye's reply was:

"The China incident occurred at the time the first Konoye Cabinet was in power. This is the fifth year since the outbreak, yet there is no sign of a solution. This is neither the responsibility of the fighting services, nor of any other persons. It is entirely my own responsibility.

"Billions of yen have been spent and 100,000 officers and men have been sacrificed, for which I must apologize to His Majesty and the people at large. . . .

"When I notice His Majesty's deep concern and his anxiety and feel reminded of my responsibility for the China incident, I feel I must serve continually as my last service to the State . . . so long as I continue to enjoy the confidence of His Majesty."

Earlier, answering questions in the House of Peers, Prince Konoye said the Government's drive for a planned economy had failed so far because of lack of materials, shortage of man power and inexperience of Government officials.

Navy Prepared for Crisis

At the budget session, one Representative asked, "What is the preparedness of the Imperial Navy against the offensive of the United States Navy through phenomenal expansion and strengthening of Pacific fortifications?"

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Minister of the Navy, replied that the Japanese Navy was prepared for any crisis and advancing toward completion of its own preparations in full consideration of naval expansion by the United States.

"Warship tonnage and number of aircraft are not alone the decisive factor," he said. "Quality also plays an important part."

One Representative asked Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka whether the attitude of the Netherlands Indies was anti-Japanese since Japan signed the tri-partite pact with Germany and Italy, and suggested that Japan's trade negotiations with the East Indies might be abandoned as fruitless.

Mr. Matsuoka said, "It is a fact that the Dutch have put considerable restrictions on entry, enterprise and trade of Japanese, though I don't know that it is based on malice." He added:

"I believe the Dutch intend to conclude the talks amicably. I intend, therefore, to continue the negotiations."

Toll of War at Sea Placed At 3,619,624 Tons by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The known toll of the war at sea was placed at 3,619,624 gross tons of merchant shipping in a Maritime Commission compilation today which recorded sharply lower losses than German or British figures.

The compilation, covering the period from Sept. 3, 1939, to Dec. 7, 1940, listed 964 merchant vessels reported lost and missing in the war. Because the announcement of some losses are withheld for military purposes, however the list offered an imperfect basis for comparison with the rival claims of belligerents.

The Commission's total included 436 British ships of 1,765,851 gross tons, with the tonnage of two of the vessels unknown; 70 German ships of 386,630 gross tons, and 16 Italian ships of 82,618 gross tons.

Rival Claims Compared

The German High Command, in a review of the first 14 months of the war at sea, claimed that at lease 7,162,200 tons of "enemy shipping or shipping usable by the enemy" had been sent to the bottom. Vessels sunk by mines or fighting ships were not included.

Unofficial British estimates, covering an additional two months, placed combined neutral and British losses at approximately 5,500,000 tons—a total rapidly approaching the record of 7,759,000 tons lost in the 1914-1918 World War period.

At the outbreak of the war in 1939, Britain's merchant tonnage was more than 21,000,000. As the conflict progressed, it acquired an additional 8,000,000 tons from Allied Nations, and launched another 500,000 tons of new shipping during the first year, according to available information.

Losses of Other Nations

Losses of other nations in number of ships and gross tonnage were listed by the Maritime Commission as follows:

Argentine, one and 3,425; Belgian, 21 and 97,683; Danish, 40 and 83,353; Egyptian, one and 3,400; Estonian, 11 and 12,319; Finnish, 26 and 58,051; French, 33 and 170,103; Greek, 41 and 182,028; Hungarian, one and 4,295; Japapese, one and 11,930; Latvian, one and 4,434; Lithuania, three and 4,073; Netherlands, 41 and 155,733; Panamanian, eight and 38,342; Spanish, four and 10,063; Swedish, 74 and 171,969; Russian, one and 968; Yugoslav, five and 25,553.

Many of the ships of neutral registry can be counted as lost from the British supply service. It has been estimated, for instance, that 80 per cent of Norway's merchant fleet was brought into British service after the German invasion.

Silesia Divided By Hitler Decree

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today ordered Germany's biggest and most populous Province divided into the separate provinces of Upper and Lower Silesia, effective immediately.

The order was designed "to assure political leadership and administration" for the 7,500,000 inhabitants, the announcement said.

Kattowitz was made the Capital for Upper, and Breslau for Lower Silesia.

Two Nazi stalwarts were named Governors, Fritz Bracht, for Upper, and Karl Hanke, for Lower Silesia.

Joseph Wagner, who also had charge of the price structure under the four-year plan, asked to be relieved as Governor of Silesia, Reichminister Rudolf Hess announced.

Italians Electrify Wheat Seed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Italy claims to have evolved a method of boosting wheat yields by giving seed a preplanting electric shock, the Department of Agriculture reported yesterday.

The Department learned that treatment by a high-tension electric current was used to stimulate the main reproductive cells of the seed, and Italian agriculture experts said this developed more grains to each head of wheat.

Research in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Some doubt was expressed here today in agricultural circles by reports from Italy that greater yields of wheat were gained by administering an electric shock to wheat seed before planting.

Researchers of the Department of Agriculture and private investigators working in large industrial laboratories have been experimenting with the use of x-radiation and light rays in preplanting treatments with more or less success. Six years ago, for example, Lewis H. Fling of the Department of Agriculture and E. D. McAlister of Smithsonian Institution were the discoverers of the retarding effect on the germination of seeds by exposing them to light of varying wavelength.

Their experiments showed that the upper end of the spectrum, the green, blue, and violet colors, would slow down the germination of some seeds while the lower portion, red, orange, and yellow light, speeded up the process. Then came the discovery that one portion of the spectrum in the red, was more effective at retarding germination than the entire green-blue-violet end.

Experiments with X-rays have indicated that new species of plants with entirely new characteristics can be produced by bombarding the seeds with moderate X-radiation. Whole new fields of effort have been opened up, especially in the production of new and desirable plants as well as faster germination, but further information is being withheld for the present.

Empress of Australia Safe

Continued from Page 1

enemy action" during the week, it said.

They included five British, totalling 34,772 tons, and six allied.

In the preceding week, Britain lost nine merchantmen totalling 30,226 tons. The war's average is 62,000 tons weekly.

Coal Shortages

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—David Grenfell, Secretary for Mines, warned Britons in a radiocast yesterday of the possibility of acute local shortages of coal and urged them to share their fuel in a "help your neighbor" plan.

"There may be districts so badly placed for supplies or so hampered by transport difficulties," he said, "that we cannot avoid temporary shortages."

He attributed the transportation priorities given to war necessities as the cause.

British Rove Sea

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 28 (AP)—The British cruiser Cumberland, flagship of Commodore Frank Pegram, arrived here yesterday.

Its visit the day after the departure of the cruiser Newcastle indicated an unusually heavy concentration of British warships in the South Atlantic.

Private Ownership Of Most Rail Lines Canceled in Spain

MADRID (AP)—The Government canceled all private railway concessions in Spain Jan. 28 except a few narrow-gauge lines, and ordered the entire system converted into a State-owned, State-administered property, effective Feb. 1.

The order set up a State agency composed of present company managers and representatives of Government ministries to operate the lines.

Present owners are to be compensated on the basis of assessed values in payments over a number of years.

Omnibus and trucking lines are to be reorganized later.

U. S. Defense Metals Project in So. America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines has disclosed that it was sending four mining engineers to South America to look for strategic minerals essential to defense.

Joseph R. Guiteras, the Bureau said, is en route to Chile; William F. Jahn to Argentina, and William O. Vanderburg to Peru. A fourth engineer, not yet chosen, will be sent to some other Latin-American country.

The engineers will seek especially new sources of manganese, tin, chromite, mica, antimony, industrial diamonds, and quartz crystals.

Canada's Ski Troops Stand at Attention

Wide World

The Earl of Athlone Inspects the Dominion's Future Snow Fighters

The Governor General of Canada looks over troops of the ski school in Lansdowne Park, Ottawa. Lieut. T. P. Gilday, officer in charge of the school, is on the Governor General's right. These select ski soldiers are the second group to attend the school which turns out ski instructors for the Canadian Army. Ski troops have figured in battle plans of all nations since the Russian-Finnish war.

Pétain Authorized to Punish Misdeeds of French Officials

VICHY, France, Jan. 28 (AP)—A far-reaching decree giving Chief of State Pétain authority to prosecute and punish misdeeds of past, present, and future French officeholders was promulgated last night.

The new edict, centering vast and unprecedented powers in Marshal Pétain, wiped out an old constitutional ban on retroactive laws. It permits him to investigate personally any charges of wrongdoing by high Government officials in the past 10 years.

He thus is empowered to move directly against three former Premiers and other members of former French administrations awaiting supreme court trials on "war guilt" and other charges.

Pledges of allegiance to the person of the Chief of State are required under the decree from all Ministers, "high dignitaries and State officials," who will be responsible with their persons and property for fulfilling their duties in the interests of the State.

An official commentary issued when the decree was under preparation said:

"The regime of irresponsibility is over. The State appears now as a hierarchy with a Chief at the head who commands and must be obeyed. . . . Men who accept responsibility now stake their liberty, their goods and their lives."

If investigation by Marshal Pétain supports charges against any official, the offender may be required to make restitution, and may be deprived of his civil rights and put under house surveillance or administrative internment or be detained in a "fortified enclosure."

Among one-time French officials against whom Marshal Pétain conceivably could move under his new powers are former Premier Paul Reynaud, former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Léon Blum, former Generalissimo Gustave Gamelin, former Ministers Pierre Cot and Georges Mandel and others accused of betraying their duties.

Action taken by the Chief of State against offenders, it was announced, "will not exclude further action through legal channels."

Power for Pétain

VICHY, France, Jan. 28 (AP)—A new Cabinet re-shuffle in Vichy, bringing the resignation of Minister of Justice Raphael Alibert and other prospective changes, together with a fresh edict increasing Marshal Philippe Pétain's powers, indicates that the Vichy group is passing through critical times.

Resignation of M. Alibert and appointment of Joseph Barthélemy as his successor were announced today in an official decree.

An official explanation said M. Alibert's resignation was due to "reasons of health," the same reason given for his absence from the last two Cabinet Councils.

M. Barthélemy is a faculty member of the Paris Law School.

Political circles also forecast other Cabinet changes, which they said probably would include resignation of René Belin as Minister of Labor and elimination of Jacques Chevalier as Minister of Youth and Education.

It was reported that M. Belin's duties would be shared by two men—one to be in charge of industrial production, the other of labor.

Informed circles recalled that the ouster of Pierre Laval as Marshal Pétain's Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister followed business actions which Marshal Pétain disapproved but which later proved apparently blameless.

Marshal Pétain since has conferred with M. Laval and announced their "misunderstandings" as dissipated.

Edouard Herriot, elder statesman and President of the now-defunct Chamber of Deputies, paid what was described as a courtesy call on United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy today.

Admiral Leahy also received a return visit from Interior Minister Marcel Peyrouton.

He is to be received by Rear Admiral René Platon, Minister of Colonies, and Finance Minister Yves Bouthillier as part of a round of official visits. The reception formalities are expected to continue until the end of next week.

Sword of Lafayette Gift to Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, Jan. 28

A sword which George Washington gave to the Marquis de Lafayette will be turned over to Admiral William D. Leahy, new United States Ambassador to France, for presentation to President Roosevelt, it was reported today.

Marshal Philippe Pétain will hand the sword to Admiral Leahy. It was donated by Charles Baron, descendant of a comrade-in-arms of Lafayette, who has given two other Lafayette relics previously presented to Mr. Roosevelt.

Russian Machine Provides Depth In Motion Pictures

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Foreign Office demonstrated to foreign diplomats and correspondents a new stereoscopic motion picture machine which, its inventor claimed, adds a third dimension—depth—to the movies.

The youthful inventor, Semyon Ivanoff, presented seven experimental short films, including a color scene of a fancy dress ball which, he said, "combined all the most modern developments of the cinema—motion, sound, color and depth."

Mr. Ivanoff said the essential element of his apparatus was a six-ton perspective grill or transparent screen of 30,000 closely spaced wires having a total length of nearly 100 miles. This grill was placed in front of the usual movie screen.

Double films, taken from slightly different angles, were cast on the screen by the projection machine and, two mirrors, reflected back through the grill to the spectator, providing a separate image for each eye.

The pictures shown included flowing water, flying birds and bouncing balls which appeared to fall in the auditorium.

United States Ambassador Lawrence A. Steinhardt and the ambassadors of the three major warring powers—Sir Stafford Cripps of Great Britain, Count Freindrich Werner von der Schulenburg of Germany and Dr. Augusto Rosoo of Italy—were among diplomats who attended with their staffs.

Fascist Editor Accuses U. S. Of Coveting Azores

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—Fascist editor Virginio Gayda accused the United States today of coveting the Azores, as part of its "vast, militaristic, imperial offensive plan."

That plan, Signor Gayda wrote in Il Giornale D'Italia, aims at "permanent advanced vigilance over the continent of Europe."

The Fascist editor wrote that the United States had been showing "suspect interest" in the Azores, Portuguese Archipelago in mid-Atlantic, for several months. It was significant, he added, that Wendell Willkie, during a halt there on his way to London, "paused to gather information on the life and position of the Islands to augment a documentation of which it is said the United States recently has accumulated plenty."

"The United States evidently is attempting to push forward its plan for extending naval and air bases ever nearer Europe in order to maintain ever closer and more active control," Signor Gayda wrote.

"In reality, therefore, what the North American policy would like to picture as defense against alleged threats by the Axis powers is an action of menace and vigilance directed against the entire European continent."

Red Tactics in Britain: Indirect Obstruction

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The House of Commons today defeated by a vote of 323 to 6 an Opposition motion censuring the Government's suppression of the Communist newspaper Daily Worker.

The vote followed a debate in which the Opposition charged that suppression of the newspaper was an unnecessary infringement of liberty, and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison reiterated the Government's stand that the act had no political prejudice.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—Communism in Britain is embarking on a new "tactic."

Indirect obstructionism, rather than direct sabotage, has become the method which the left-extremists in Britain are following. It is a development, the possible destructiveness of which is to be measured less in the size of the official Communist membership than in possible support from people who are dissatisfied with the present social order and are vaguely willing to experiment with change if only for change's sake.

Little had been heard about Communism here for a long time, but the recent meeting of the "People's Convention," suppression of the Daily Worker, Communist Party organ, and the leftist news letter, "The Week," have given it prominence not unrelated to the war.

Small Membership

The Communist Party has a membership of 20,000, according to reliable reports. This is a very small number and when it is also recalled that the Party has but one member in Parliament and few representatives on municipal or other local government bodies throughout the country, Communist action through coinstitutional channels is very ineffective.

But the mere statement of numbers does not dispose of the Communist danger, especially as its best propagandists have often been unregistered members.

There is no official information that the British Communist Party is receiving financial aid from Moscow, but that the Party's policy is based upon Moscow ideas is obvious. This is evidenced by the changed attitude which Communists adopted toward Nazi Germany at the beginning of the present war. Before the Russo-German Treaty of August, 1939, the Daily Worker was strong in its condemnation of the Third Reich, but after that Treaty the Communists here followed Moscow's lead in concentrating upon the interpretation of the war as a pure capitalist struggle which was not their concern.

Organizing Tactics

The Communists are clever organizers and their adoption of the cell system—which the Nazis were sufficiently farsighted to imitate—has enabled them to organize their own policy almost unsuspectingly in factories and workshops in certain parts of the country.

It would be difficult to point to definite acts of sabotage by British Communists since the outbreak of the war but their obstructionism has been increasing.

Their main tactics are preaching what might be described as "revolutionary defeatism" under the guise of supporting the rights of the workers and slowing down production and utilizing every grievance for propaganda against "the capitalist system." It would be entirely wrong to assume that such Communist agitators are merely inefficient workmen, some of them are among best who are drawing high wages from munition making.

In a number of factories and workshops, especially in such centers as Glasgow and Liverpool their work has shown itself in a number of ways. These have been mostly indirect, for example, the recent decision of the Glasgow bus and trolleybus workers not to carry on during air raid alarms as well as Communist heckling during the recent speech of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, at Glasgow.

Liverpool, particularly the dock area with its large Irish population, is also a Communist center, and obstructionism has shown itself in a certain amount of canny action.

Reports have also been submitted recently to the Home Office, according to reliable sources, regarding Communist activities throughout the country.

These include the slowing down of work in a variety of ways in aircraft factories, munition works, shipbuilding yards, docks and so forth.

People's Convention

The People's Convention, the conference which met about a fortnight ago under the efficient management of the Communists was utilized for the expression of all grievances of the dispossessed, particularly the condemnation of war itself as most monstrous form of exploitation of the working classes.

Unfortunately, however, for their argument when Communism saw in Fascism its greatest enemy the British Communist Party argued that war against the Third Reich was quite different. It was also rather unfortunate, especially after the German radio had flattered the convention so much, that the convention was forced to meet in London rather than in Manchester because Free Trade Hall in Manchester had been bombed by Herr Hitler's planes.

Britons are so careful, even in wartime, in their defense of their freedom of expression, especially of the press, that only after much deliberation does the Government suppress a newspaper. It was only after long consideration that the Cabinet decided upon the suppression of the Daily Worker and The Week. Such action found little opposition from the vast majority of the country. This view will be confirmed when Parliament debates these newspaper suppressions in the near future.

Difference in Criticism

During the past 16 months of war this official Communist organ undoubtedly has helped to expose certain Government deficiencies which needed exposure, but the Daily Worker was not by any means the only organ performing this duty. In fact similar and often stronger and more genuine criticisms—because they were concerned in righting wrongs and more effectively waging war rather than merely embarrassing the Government—have come from the so-called bourgeois press. The Daily Worker's object is to get Britishers to fight war against each other, instead of against the totalitarians.

Speaking on the suppression of the Daily Worker, Mr. John Jagger, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Home Secretary, declared that the paper had worked "by definite design on a policy of revolutionary defeatism, on the supposition that if they could sabotage the war effort of this country and create a revolution then the Communists could take over the Government."

He also refuted the argument that the ban would imperil Anglo-Russian relations. The Soviet press in the week-end reports of this action are remarkable for their absence of adverse criticism, Moscow describing the action as being taken in the interests of national self-defense.

The day following the suppression there appeared a cyclostyled single sheet and the next day two sheets of Communist propaganda. In the latter Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, a member of the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker, condemned the newest legislation for conscription of industrial workers so as to speed up war production because he alleged it would reduce them to the level of serfs. It is noteworthy, however, that he said nothing about the conditions of the German workers.

The Week, which was also suppressed, was a small publication of a few typewritten sheets run successfully for some years by Mr. Claude Cockburn, a capable journalist who had earlier been correspondent in New York for The Times of London.

Ran "Gossip Sheet"

After returning from the United States he founded The Week without capital, but his racy style of American reporting and his gossip and unpublished news stories made up for certain deficiencies of the British press, particularly for people who desired "to be in the know regarding what was happening behind scenes." It gave what is described in the United States as "the lowdown."

Mr. Cockburn was so skillful that he long kept many of his readers guessing as to whether he was a Communist or simply a clever journalist. But any who knew him personally or as "Frank Pitcairn," the diplomatic editor of the Daily Worker, had no doubt regarding his political views.

Except for a very small number of leading agitators British Communists are not people imbued with the Moscow ideology but rather those dissatisfied with existing social and economic conditions.

It can be assumed they are not willing tacitly to help a Germon victory with the illusory hope of afterwards making revolution so as to obtain their own ends. They are people, rather, who see in the present struggle against Herr Hitler an opportunity to increase their own power here at home.

Whether they will do so will depend largely upon the course of war, especially upon whether they will be joined later by others having no outstanding political views but who have grown disillusioned of parliamentary democracy through social and economic failures, particularly, of course, should unemployment greatly increase.

But what concerns authorities today is less this issue than whether the actions of the Communists will hinder the successful prosecution of the war

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Greeks See Nazi Aid In Italian Air Attack

WITH THE GREEK ARMY IN ALBANIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—The appearance of German-type warplanes and a marked change in air tactics since the first of the year caused Greek officers today to speculate on whether Italian pilots are doing all the bombing against the Greeks on this front.

Ships resembling new German Junker types have been sweeping to within 200 feet of the ground to bomb and machine-gun roads over which the Greek Army has been advancing

This practice is not general, but is confined to single flights. In a steady six-hour strafing and bombing during recent battles one flight of planes did the low-flying topped by many others flying several thousand feet above the jagged mountains.

Fly Close to Ground

The planes wound through the gorges dipping to less than 200 feet from the ground to bomb and machine gun Greek positions in Klisoura valley.

During the first two months of the war the Italians dropped only a few sticks of bombs in raiding Albanian villages. In the past few days whole flights of Italian bombers attacked small villages and attempted to wipe them out completely.

In some cases scarcely a stone is left standing in some of these mountain hamlets, and the entire population has fled to the mountains.

For the first time during the war dive-bombers made their appearance over a Greek city recently scoring two direct hits on a causeway with two 1,000-pound bombs which are larger than anything the Italians had been using.

Snow Hampers and Aids

This growing air opposition is causing Greek anxiety for their spring attack plans since it may be a foretaste of what may be expected when winter weather lifts. Thus far the snow and cold have both hampered and aided the Greeks, slowing their ground advance but also restricting Italian aerial activity.

In many cases the obvious Italian advantage in the air has caused Greek infantry to halt at noon, dig in and wait for darkness before resuming.

Greek officers are hoping to obtain large numbers of planes from the United States and Britain by spring.

Duce Sends Ciano to Front, Other Cabinet Aids in Army

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, was reported yesterday to have joined a bomber squadron in a war zone.

A communiqué said:

"Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the royal air force, has retaken command of his group of bombers in the zone of operations."

Two more of Premier Mussolini's Ministers have gone to the front, it was announced meanwhile.

They are Minister of Public Works Giuseppe Gorla and Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, who assumed command of Alpine troops in an unspecified "zone of operations."

Minister of Guilds Renato Ricci and Minister of Popular Culture Alessandro Pavolini went to the front several days ago.

In Count Ciano's absence, Filippo Ansuso head of the Foreign Office staff, will be in charge at the Foreign Office.

The Government, meanwhile, ordered a seven-day week for railway freight handlers as a marked effort to adapt the Italian transportation system for war needs.

A decree published in the Official Gazette suspending the weekly day off for these workers said the action was dictated by special necessities.

The move supplemented a decree of Jan. 17 authorizing railroads to restrict and speed up freight traffic to meet wartime demands. At that time, freight traffic jams had been blamed for temporary shortages of food and fuel in some Italian cities.

Making a Garden Workroom

Where do you keep your garden tools and equipment? Part of it under the cellar stairs and the rest on top of the unused garage radiator? With perhaps a few small tools on the shelf by the back door? Why not take time now, before gardening duties actually begin, to build or outfit a regular garden room?

Perhaps you have extra space in the barn, or in a lean-to shed, which cannot be used for any other purpose because it is unheated. Or maybe there's enough room in your garage.

Here you can bring together your larger garden tools, the lawnmower, roller, smaller hand tools, fertilizers, sprays and sprayers, pots and seed flats, watering cans, hose, labels, pencils, note paper, and even garden books. Thus, anything relating to your garden may be had at your finger tips.

Shelf Important

First you'll need wall space on which to hang up all tools which can be hung; the rakes, hoes, spades, etc. Raffia can find a place here, too, as well as a calendar with a memo pad beside it for jotting down gardening suggestions for the days to come.

The next thing of importance is a shelf. This is an excellent place for repotting, writing of labels, cutting string for staking and so forth. Use one end for different-sized pots, broken crockery and berry boxes, with a box of loam and sand directly beneath it. Also underneath the shelf there should be room for various garden ingredients: a bag of lime, bonemeal, peat moss, native moss, commercial fertilizer, etc., all neatly stacked side by side. Nearby, you can keep bushel baskets for convenient carrying out of fertilizers or for weed receptacles. And on a little further you'll probably want a bucket and watering cans as well as paint supplies for touching up tool handles.

One section of your garden room can be apportioned for various-sized stakes: small bamboo stakes, tall dahlia stakes, round-hoop stakes for vegetables, and iron stakes with loops at the tops that eliminate tying. String will be in this section, too, and a box of those new handy gadgets, twistems, which enable plant to be supported to stake with a deft twist of the wrist.

Hand tools can be hung up at some convenient place, or housed in tool chest where they can easily be reached. Better keep your choicest pruning shears and trowels out of sight anyway, so people won't be borrowing your pet equipment when you most want to use it.

I know one garden room that is built in one side of an old barn. It is a pleasant place, complete even to an easy chair beside a sunny window and a table containing a dozen garden reference books. One end is devoted to herb drying; a closet near the door holds the tools, including lawn equipment and wheelbarrow; while another closet has running water, earth, potting materials, scissors, baskets and even a number of flower containers.

Utilizes Garage

Few of us can have anything so elaborate, but most of us can find a small nook or even one shelf to use exclusively for our hobby. An avid gardener I see frequently has a very long shelf along one side of his garage. He hangs his larger tools on the wall above. His lawnmower, etc., occupy space against the extreme left of the shelf with grass clippers, edger, oil can and everything to do with the lawn in close proximity. Down the shelf a little way are his potting materials, with his fertilizers, lime and so forth directly beneath. Here also are his wheelbarrow when not in use, a supply of pet stones, and his buckets. An old chest of drawers makes a fine receptacle for hard tools, string, paper, gloves, seeds, and all such paraphernalia that accumulates even with only a small garden.

Perhaps the first year you will not be able to have shelves, or a chest of drawers, but you will undoubtedly be able to find some space to call your "garden room." After that it can grow, as your garden activities will grow. It isn't the amount of space that counts, but the fact that you have everything pertaining to gardening in a logically convenient place.
—Emily Seaber Parcher.

A Tuesday Feature

British Defense Includes Plans To Combat Gas

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—As one of the invasion precautions, Britain has launched a campaign to tighten its defenses against the use of gas.

Action was taken when it was found that only a fifth of the civilian population was carrying gas masks.

One suggested remedy of this situation was that gas masks be shown to obtain a ticket into an air-raid shelter.

The Ministry of Home Security is considering the inauguration of regular gas alarm practices for civilians. Gas chambers are being established so that the people may become accustomed to wearing masks "under fire."

Manufacturers of equipment used to combat gas were reported to have been asked to operate their plants 24 hours a day, seven days a week so that the country could be fully prepared.

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To the Victor Belong—

Wide World

Booty of African Campaign

A Royal Air Force pilot in the Libyan campaign wears an Italian officer's hat as he carries off the spoils of victory. Passed by the British censor.

British Move Nearer Derna; Push Drives in East Africa

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 28 (AP)—The main body of British troops who captured Italy's Libyan stronghold of Tobruk less than a week ago was reported moving rapidly into position today for an assault on Derna, almost 100 miles to the west.

Simultaneously, British forces increased pressure on three other links in Premier Mussolini's African Empire, driving deeper into Eritrea and Ethiopia and harassing frontier posts in Italian Somaliland.

Dispatches from the Libyan front, which disclosed that the British had left only a skeleton force in Tobruk while closing in on Derna, reflected confidence of military circles that the town soon would be added to Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's conquests.

Italian artillery was reported firing intermittently in an attempt to disrupt British preparations for an assault upon Derna, but military men expressed belief this show of resistance would do no more than delay its fall.

Little Opposition

The winding coastal road leading from Tobruk to Derna was described as seething with activity as the British moved up troops, ammunition, equipment, and supplies for the attack with virtually no opposition from the Italian Air Force.

British sources were inclined to the belief that to avoid being driven out of Libya altogether, the Italians would have to depend upon a final stand at Tripoli.

At the opposite end of the African battlefront, meanwhile, the British advance in Eritrea was reported to have severed the line of retreat of three or four Italian battalions withdrawing from Umm Hagar, some 10 miles east of the Sudanese frontier.

Cut off from supporting Eritrean forces, the Umm Hagar garrison was said to be retiring southward into Ethiopia, closely pursued by the British.

Agordat Menaced

Umm Hagar was described as the last outpost on the Sudan-Eritrean front to be abandoned by the Italians. Further north, the British reported they had penetrated almost 80 miles into Eritrea to menace Agordat, on the railroad leading to the coast and the capital at Asmara.

Between Umm Hagar and Agordat, another British column was said to be threatening Barentu in Eritrea after a 60-mile drive from the frontier.

The British also claimed further penetration into Ethiopia from the Sudan, while Kenya Colony patrols were said to be keeping the Italians under continued pressure on their Somaliland frontier.

An uprising of Ethiopian tribesmen was reported gaining headway.

Captives to Work

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mr. H. D. R. Margesson, War Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Britain contemplated bringing some Italian prisoners captured in Africa "to this country for agricultural work and possibly for other work where there is a shortage of British labor."

A "considerable number," he said, already has been sent to India and "disposal of the remainder" has not yet been settled.

British Night Fighter Pilots Test New Plans of Defense

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A prolonged lull in German aerial activity has given Britain an opportunity to carry out important experiments with new night fighter planes which it hopes eventually will prove the answer to the Nazi Luftwaffe's night raids, informed sources indicated today.

As the eighth successive night passed without a sign of German aircraft over London, these sources disclosed that night fighter pilots had been taking advantage of the respite to perfect their tactics through practice patrols.

The number of night fighters available is being increased steadily, it was said, in anticipation of a large-scale resumption of Nazi air attacks with the coming of spring.

Military authorities attributed the present lull to the weather.

The new British night fighters are designed to operate at high altitudes to cope with bombing planes flying above the antiaircraft barrage. They are described frankly as a weapon to counter the expected German invasion attempt.

Need 10 Per Cent Bag

Strategists admit Britain's vulnerability to attacks in the darkness by which an invader might bomb out communications, and transport and land picked troops and saboteurs behind the British lines.

A military source said: "Despite the increasing successes of the night defenses, we won't feel we are getting out of the woods until we are bagging at least 10 per cent of the night raiders that come over.

"If we get to the point where we are knocking down 20 per cent, I think you would see pretty much of a check on night raids."

He refused to say how far the British are from their defensive goal, but it was recalled that the best night the defenders had was Jan. 19-20, when antiaircraft gunners reported downing four raiders, and a night fighter downed another. There probably were no more than 100 planes attacking that night, thus indicating that 5 per cent were brought down—still short of the goal.

Better Defense Co-ordination

Two factors are credited with resulting in better night interception by the defenders:

1. New developments in a system of co-ordination between antiaircraft guns and night fighter or interceptor planes covering the sky against invaders with the aid of searchlights and predictors.

2. More longer range night fighters—some of them American types. These fighters not only are able to make more extended patrols of their defense areas, but also sneak over the German advance bases occasionally to try to catch a bomber taking off or returning.

Despite the long lull in German air assaults, many Britons continue to sleep nightly in air raid shelters. Some even complain that they find it hard to sleep without the usual accompaniment of gunfire and exploding bombs.

"It keeps you awake lying there expecting something to happen," explained one shelter occupant.

Informed sources said the weather last night also kept the RAF from carrying out many major operations over the continent.

Sea Mines Loose

DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—Three Irish soldiers were killed and a number of civilians injured yesterday in explosions of two sea mines on the south coast.

A sergeant and two privates were killed and two civilians injured by one explosion on the South Wexford coast. Before that, a mine exploded at the village of Ballycottin, County Cork, injuring several persons and wrecking several homes.

Other mines were reported washed ashore from the heavily-mined English Channel.

Belgians Face Starvation, Hoover Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies, made public today a report by his investigators in Europe indicating that Belgium will face "literal starvation" in a month if food supplies are not imported.

On Jan. 3 Mr Hoover ordered three Americans engaged in relief work in Europe to investigate food conditions in Belgium. According to Berlin reports, they passed five days in Belgium and two days in the Netherlands, and found conditions in Belgium considerably worse than in the Netherlands.

Mr. Hoover, disclosing their cabled report from his Committee's office at 420 Lexington Avenue, said it showed that the present "theoretical" daily ration for each Belgian consists of about one half pound of bread, two ounces of fats and meats, one and one half ounces of sugar, about one and one tenth pounds of potatoes and half an ounce of beans and peas.

Rations Reduced Again

"The total food value of this ration is about one half the ration in England and Germany," he said. "This ration, however, is no longer effective, since only 60 per cent of meats and fats and 20 per cent of potatoes are distributed. Beans and peas are practically exhausted. Consequently today's actual ration is not much more than one third of that in Britain or Germany.

"Breadstuff supplies to maintain even this ration will be exhausted about Feb. 15. Native breadstuff crops have proved to be only two thirds of average. Normally Belgium imports 65 per cent of its breadstuffs and there have been no imports of consequence. Potato stocks have dwindled to negligible proportions. Due to lack of imported food, hogs have been reduced from 1,100,000 to about 260,000. To provide a small beef ration inroads have been made upon dairy herds and breeding cattle. An attempt is being made to maintain milk ratios for children by prohibiting butter making."

Needs Are Listed

Minimum imports required before next August's harvest, the cable declared, are estimated at 850,000 tons of breadstuffs, 157,000 tons of fats and meats, 180,000 tons of beans and peas, and large amounts of potatoes.

"My interpretation of this report," Mr. Hoover said, "is that no population could survive even if the outlined theoretical per person ration could be maintained—and this ration is not available. One thing is plain. Major food supplies to maintain any Belgium ration will be nonexistent in a month. This means literal starvation—unless supplies are brought in from somewhere."

Nicol in Martinique

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—Yves Nicol, the Vichy Government's newly appointed Governor of Martinique, arrived today to take over his post. M. Nicol, former Administrator in the Cameroons, succeeds Gov. Henri Bresolles.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1941

Russian Youth Is Officially Censured for Its Behavior

The State Blames the Parents, Though They Have Had No Voice in Training Youth. New Developments Seen

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and Lecturer on European Affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russian youth is evidently not behaving as it should, even from the point of view of the Soviet Government. Citizens of the democracies have long been convinced that the attitude of totalitarian states toward family life and the spiritual education of young people might well have serious results. How serious is now the situation in Russia, may be indicated by the fact that a few weeks go the Isvestija, the Soviet newspaper owned by the government, under the headline "The Soviet Student," expressed official indignation concerning Russian youth.

Isvestija made it clear to its readers that the Bolsheviki have always been very proud of their system under which studying was made a privilege not of people who had the means to pay tuitions at a college, but of boys and girls who were considered to be the most talented of the nation. It is the nation that gives them the opportunity to study, and they should be "obliged for it to their socialist fatherland," as Isvestija put it.

Evidently Unappreciative

However, we must assume that the young people do not behave as if they appreciate this gift of their "socialist fatherland." For the official organ of the Soviet Government finds it necessary to criticize the Soviet youth very severely. Such a criticism in a totalitarian country—where criticism is unusual altogether—is not to be compared with criticism in a democratic country. Public criticism in a country like Soviet Russia means that the government sees real danger ahead. Moreover, deficiencies are not mentioned publicly unless they have assumed proportions where they affect public life quite severely.

It is in this light that we have to understand the article in Isvestija, that says: "Soviet youth shows an alarming state of ignorance." The boys and girls are said to be unable to formulate their ideas clearly, they have very insufficient knowledge of the Russian language and literature, and they take no interest at all in arts and culture. Isvestija finds it even more deplorable that the youngsters continue their "frivolous attitude toward studying" when they enter Universities or Institutes of Technology.

The newspaper finds "utter lack of discipline" in the fact that students do not attend their classes regularly. Last year students of the University of Leningrad alone, idled away 40,000 hours which they were supposed to spend in class. At the beginning of this semester 142 students had not even made their appearance and 24 of them had to be expelled for that reason.

The Professors Also?

However, it would be wrong to assume that the professors behave any better than their disciples, Isvestija complains. Professor Viktorow (Moscow) had not returned from his vacation at the beginning of the semester and Mr. Sorokin, Assistant Dean of the University of Moscow, had to be punished for not fulfilling his lecture duties. "There are plenty of books in our libraries," the official newspaper concludes, "if there were only any desire to read them."

It should be easy to find the reason for these unpleasant facts. For two decades Soviet authorities have been persecuting free teaching, and preaching a gospel of utter materialism and disregard for everything that was not printed in the communist party code. Anarchy was called freedom, morals were detested as reactionary and everything was praised if only it seemed to be revolutionary. Now they see the fruits and are troubled by them.

Isvestija, of course, does not realize, or at least does not admit, this. But it evidently deemed the subject important enough to take up again a few days later. In a second leading article with the headline "Education by the family," the Soviet organ indicated the concern of the bolshevist government about this problem. This time the newspaper complains about "the lack of discipline of the youth, their rough manners and disrespect of adults." This complaint sounds surprising to everybody who knows that—like the Nazis and the Italian Fascisti—the Soviet had made it their basic communistic philosophy that the State was to bring up "its" youth, not the parents. The parents had no say in the education of their own children. Now, once the bankruptcy of this system has become clear to everybody, Isvestija blames the debacle on the parents. "It would be naive to believe," the official organ of the Kremlin writes, "that the school alone, that only the teachers—talented and well trained as they may be—could do the job without the help of the family. On the contrary the educational influence has to come from the family in co-operation with the school. The family has to play the bigger part in it."

It is of course clear why the Soviet authorities have changed their attitude so completely. For if the school fails in the education of the youth, it is a failure of the State which controls the schools. This would also indicate that the philosophy of the State, the party doctrine, has been wrong. But that must not happen. If, on the other hand, Soviet youth do not live up to expectations because parents have not brought them up properly, it is the fault of the family, not of the State or its philosophy.

Parents Held Responsible

This explains the complaint put forward by Isvestija that the parents tried "to rid themselves of the burden of educating their children and make the school do the whole job," and that they also "showed unpardonable indifference towards the problem of education." In actual fact, the world knows that the Russian parents have vainly striven to retain the right of educating their children. But the Soviet took this right from them just as did the Nazis in Germany or the Fascisti in Italy. Now facing the bankruptcy of this method the Soviets ask the parent to collaborate in the future. However, everybody who knows the totalitarian philosophy would suspect that to them "co-operation" means that the parents will have the duty and the State the right of educating the youth. In fact, this suspicion seems to be borne out by the statement of Isvestija, but "parents will be held responsible for the progress their children make in school."

This article is published in two parts. The second part deals with indications in Nazi Germany, and will follow soon.

International
French school girls of Grenoble. They wear the uniform of their school, black frocks with white collars. These girls are called Young Ladies of the Legion of Honor, and attend one of the schools conducted by the Legion.

Religion and Nationalism Now Stressed in French Education

French Revolution Minimized. The Classical Gives Way to Vocational; Fascist Tendencies Seen

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the withdrawal of France from the war, French education has experienced a shake-up so drastic as to be comparable with a revolution. The character of the curriculum; the training of teachers; the subjects which are emphasized in the teaching have all been greatly modified. Religious teaching has been introduced in schools which were formerly secular and often anti-clerical. The French Revolution is being relegated to a small and not very honored place in new textbooks. For the discarded revolutionary slogans: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," substitutes are being sought in such words as country, family, discipline.

* * *

Many features of the new French education, the emphasis on community service as opposed to individualism, the stressing of the nationalist theme, the increased amount of time devoted to physical training, are borrowed from German Nazi practice. However, Marshal Pétain and his collaborators would almost certainly deny that there is any intention of merely copying Nazi models. The official argument in favor of a complete redrafting of the French educational program is that the war revealed grave weaknesses in the French national character and training, for which the school is held partly responsible.

The typical schoolteacher under the French Republic was a radical and a pacifist. On the every eve of the war the teachers' union elicited sharp criticism by passing a resolution in favor of a compromise settlement of the dispute between Germany and Poland. It is defeatists, at least defeatists in retrospect, who are now in control of the Vichy Government, men who hold to the view that France should not have fought. But these defeatists are not in sympathy with the anti-war French schoolteachers, because the latter, in the great majority of cases, were inclined to radicalism, often to socialism and communism, in their economic views, and the dominant personalities at Vichy are defeatists of the Right.

Indeed, there is a tendency in some conservative French publications to make the schoolteacher the scapegoat for the loss of the war, to blame the previous system of instruction for spreading an unpatriotic, internationalist spirit that undermined the fighting morale of the French soldiers. Religion and nationalism, of which the former was barred from the public schools under the Republic, and the latter, according to conservatives, very little emphasized, will henceforth be twin pillars of the French school system.

Instructions which have recently been issued for the training of teachers are significant and interesting. Two hours each week are to be devoted to the study of morality and logic and one hour to "confessional morality"—presumably with a view to training the teacher to give the religious instruction which has now been reintroduced in the French schools. The achievements of France under its Kings are to be magnified and the French Revolution is to be minimized.

* * *

France has been pre-eminently the land of classical education; and this is not the least of the factors that have made the French mind, naturally brilliant and supple and provided with a solid background of classical antiquity, perhaps the most clear and luminous in the world. This system is now being attacked on the double ground that it did not take sufficient account of the practical needs of the country and that it provided too strenuous a mental discipline to the neglect of moral and physical elements in the upbringing of the child.

Henceforward there will be more provision for vocational training in the trades and applied sciences. It is alleged that the former system resulted in an overproduction of intellectuals, of writers, lawyers, publicists, etc., for whom the poverty-stricken postwar France cannot hope to provide. Its need is rather for men who are specially trained in various branches of industrial and agricultural work. Here, of course, one recognizes an echo of a familiar argument between advocates of classical and vocational education in America. The war and its disastrous aftermath have tilted the balance in France, temporarily at least, in favor of the advocates of the vocational idea.

* * *

Physical training is now being placed very much in the foreground of the French educational scheme. A year of compulsory service in labor camps has been substituted for the compulsory military service which has been forbidden in France under the terms of the armistice. There is also voluntary training in camps for youths between the ages of 15 and 20 under the auspices of an organization called the Companions of France.

Is the new education in France definitely fascist in character? There are tendencies in that direction which may well become overwhelmingly strong if Germany emerges from the war as the strongest power in Europe. If France recovers full political freedom, however, some of the present changes in methods and curriculum might remain, at least in part, without fascist implications.

Through the Editor's Window

'In Dorian Mood of Flutes and Soft Recorders'

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A small gray folder fluttered out of its envelope as I opened my morning mail. Its cover is an overall design of an ensemble score, with a simple title in decorative black lettering: Dushkin Recorders. Inside are pictures of the soprano, alto, and tenor recorders, with descriptions and prices, and on the back a photograph of a group playing in ensemble.

It is now nearly two years since I spent a Saturday morning in David Dushkin's musical arts workshop and talked with him about music and the home and the community, music and children, and how music can be enjoyed by children and adults playing together. Because Mr. Dushkin knows how to make music real and available to anyone, there are informal ensembles of neighbors meeting around in people's homes all up and down the North Shore of Chicago, especially near Winnetka, where the low, attractive studios of his School of Musical Arts and Crafts may be visited.

Work benches filled the woodworking studio, and several boys in their early teens were quietly at work that morning. In various stages of completion were different instruments — violins, traps, drums, flutes, and several interesting contraptions enabling one to play piano keys that controlled stringed instruments. Mr. Dushkin attracts many of his young people to music through this interest in making a musical instrument. The piano-key invention, his own, was, he said to enable the surplus of piano students to take part in ensemble playing. Obviously he could not have a surplus of pianos in the music studio beyond the workshop. Many of his students become interested in violins and other stringed instruments through this device, he told me.

But children are not the only ones who come to his studios to play, to study, to make musical instruments, to get the real feeling of joy and satisfaction there can be in claiming music-making as a natural, available recreation in one's daily life. There are groups of parents who have followed their children to the low-roofed studios. There are ensembles of teachers and parents. There are entire families.

It is largely the recorder that has made this possible. Recorders are not difficult to play. The soprano recorder can, in fact, be learned by a child fairly quickly, and has a sweet singing tone. A woodwind quartet of recorders makes an ensemble that any group of adults, or children, or both, can really enjoy taking part in. I know of many schools that have recorder groups. Any number of players may be included, and a balance of tone provided. A few strings plus a piano and a choir of recorders make an evening worth remembering any time.

But to go back to David Dushkin's modest little folder. The recorder, he says, is a legacy from the days of Queen Elizabeth when it was a favorite instrument in every cultured home. Today the recorder is reappearing with all the signs of attaining another enormous popularity. It is an ideal instrument for the amateur, young and old, we are told. It is a splendid educational tool and has saved many a child as well as grown-up from losing interest in music. (This, David Dushkin knows from experience.)

"The literature of the recorder is of the very best, including works by Bach, Handel, Telemann, Mozart, and Gluck," the little folder goes on. "To cite a very few examples, Bach used the recorder in six of his cantatas; in the St. Matthew's Passion, the Easter Oratorio, and three of his orchestral concertos. Much music of this type is still being brought to light. There is also a rapidly growing library of modern compositions becoming available to players of the instrument."

The times we live in demand much of us. A few simple instruments in the home and a family or group of neighbors who will spend an hour or two now and then playing beloved hymn tunes, a few of the sweet old folk songs, and some of the easier classical music, can help to ease any tension. In the midst of sizzling headlines, pressure of events, and serious international and national problems, David Dushkin's little folder about the recorder comes winging in with the perfume of restful quiet.

A Tuesday Column

Note: The title is quoted from Milton's "Paradise Lost."

The Prime Thing

The prime thing for the student to take to college is a spark that may be kindled into a burning fire; and the only absolutely essential thing for him to find at college (whatever college it may be) is a teacher who knows how to fan his spark.

President J. B. Watson, Arkansas State College for Negroes, as quoted in "What the Colleges Are Doing."

'If' and 'Whether'

Help Yourself to Easy English—32
32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you understand the difference between these conjunctions: *if* and *whether*?

IF, in a broad sense, means under these conditions;

WHETHER is an alternative, meaning whether OR NOT; although the *not* or *no* may not be expressed, it is ALWAYS implied. Example: I can go *if* I study first.

I can go *whether* or not I study first. (Quite a different meaning.)

Caution: Let us put more *whethers* and fewer *ifs* into our speech and writing.

Exercise

Write correctly *if* or *whether*.

1. Tom could not tell ——— the coach wished to see him.
2. Can you tell ——— they passed here today?
3. Mabel may come ——— it does not rain.
4. Mary could not tell ——— Tom was happy.
5. Please let me know ——— you are coming.
6. I do not know ——— I shall accept.

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—whether (implies or not); 2—whether (implies or not); 3—if (under these conditions); 4—whether (implies or not); 5—whether (implies or not); 6—whether (implies or not).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

'Tyndale Sowed the Seed'

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Round Tablers:

The British people today have been heartened and encouraged by the interest and kindness shown towards them by America, and the cheering messages that have reached them from across the sea.

In the spring of 1938 when Hitler entered Austria and his troops turned Vienna, a city of music and learning, into something quite different, a member of one of the leading Viennese families made her escape to England. She arrived in London destitute, without food or money. It was not long before perfect strangers who had never been to Austria and who knew little of the country or its people had taken her into their home and made her one of the family.

The Austrian refugee in question was quite unable to account for the kindness she had received from the moment she landed in England; and, not wishing to leave the question unanswered, she set herself to discover the source of the warmth in his heart which every Englishman hides behind a barrier of reserve.

She attended Church of England services and those of other denominations, but could not find her complete answer there. After some deliberation she realized, however, that all these Churches had one thing in common—the Authorized Version of the Bible. And so she purchased a copy of this book and, with the aid of a dictionary, for her knowledge of the language was slight, she found in its pages the answer to her question.

In these early days of 1941 many people are asking themselves whence the British people draw their moral strength and their dogged determination to endure to the very end. The answer is to be found in the same Book where the Austrian found the solution to her problem.

When William Tyndale translated the Bible into English he sowed the seed of the spirit which is abroad in Britain today. His work has been revised and corrected but much of it was incorporated into the Authorized Version and, even though some generations may have appeared to neglect their Bibles and allowed the dust to collect upon them, the spirit and teaching contained therein has persisted and gathered strength as it endured, so that today Britain stands firm in her most recent and greatest Crusade.

(Miss) E. H. P.

* * *

Eager to Polish Her English

Prague

Dear Chairman:

For some time I am finding a great pleasure in reading the letters of the Youth Round Table, which seem to be packed full of inspiring ideas. In fact this is true about all the contents of The Christian Science Monitor, which are a continuous source of education, joy, and inspiration.

I am a Czech, living in Prague, and being very eager to polish up my English, I was wondering whether I also could find some pen friends through the Youth Round Table. I should enjoy corresponding in English with anyone, anywhere, who would like to learn something about our beautiful country, which I fear is yet little known in the world.

I am interested in everything, though my chief hobbies are literature and nature. I always make clippings of the articles that interest me most in The Christian Science Monitor.

I thank you ever so much for all the good your paper has brought to me and send my best wishes to all the Round Tablers.

(Mrs.) M. V.

* * *

Mrs. V.'s message has reached us after four months on the way from German-Occupied territory. We are most happy to hear from you, Mrs. V., and are sure that some of our Round Tablers will send us letters to forward to you. To all of you across the seas who write the Round Table these days, we send grateful appreciation. You are helping us to keep close to you, as we all long to do.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

Pointers for Piano Players

11—The Metric Side of Rhythm

By Margaret Anderton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The measurement of time in our music notation, and in the case of pianists and organists of that mathematical ordering of corresponding movements of hands, fingers, and feet in the need to play "in time and on time," is what is known as the metric side of rhythm (the meter of the beats).

The Metric simply means a systematic grouping of music notes and time signs of varied characters, with regard to duration, and includes your CONTROL of the distribution within the respective bars of your music page. The Rhythmic was taken up last Tuesday (and you might like to reread that article).

The Heart Of Good Playing

These terms are synonymous, but they do not by any means imply the same thing. It is only insofar as both rhythm and meter have the same purport that one should consider them as "the same thing." One can hardly reiterate this sufficiently, for it is at the root and core of really good piano playing, and any and every instrument handling.

We will frequently hear someone say "That rhythm was wrong" when it really was the timing of the value of the note which was incorrect. Oh! those disregarded dots! How music sometimes suffers from their neglect! Not to mention those so unobtrusive-looking little things—our music rests!

It is a curious thing how many people there are who have a sense of rhythm which is most vital, and who yet find much difficulty in working out for themselves the meter.

In cases like that it is the **sense of timing** which must be cultivated assiduously. Playing a piano number without proper timing is very much like eating a potato without any salt. As to a tune, a melody—it can be so disguised by changes in note values, as to cause it to be completely unrecognizable (more of this, later).

Think the Beats Silently

There are times when we must play with a clock-like precision, but using a clackety metronome to bring about this desired consummation is not a good thing to do, for this but distracts the mind from the "feel" of your timing, which is the great essential, and your thinking effort is scattered.

The regularity of beats, or half-beats, the measured pulsings of fractional time-divisions should not be counted out loud overly much, either. The great need is to think the beats silently, to hear them mentally, meantime setting a sharp listening watch on your hands and fingers lest they either lag behind or scoot ahead in jittery irregular departure-flights from that mentally felt beat in its steady tread of the meter.

With this punctual playing established, Rhythm can now step in as an act of fusion, bringing your playing to life, and redeeming time from too great a sense of the clocklike.

Next Tuesday's article in this series of 24 deals with sound cessation or silence in rhythm.

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Pointers for Piano Players

11—The Metric Side of Rhythm

By Margaret Anderton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The measurement of time in our music notation, and in the case of pianists and organists of that mathematical ordering of corresponding movements of hands, fingers, and feet in the need to play "in time and on time," is what is known as the metric side of rhythm (the meter of the beats).

The Metric simply means a systematic grouping of music notes and time signs of varied characters, with regard to duration, and includes your CONTROL of the distribution within the respective bars of your music page. The Rhythmic was taken up last Tuesday (and you might like to reread that article).

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Lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B.

George Channing, C. S. B., of San Francisco, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Demand of the Times" last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

The times in which we live are making great demands upon us—upon our courage, our faith, our love, and our spiritual insight. The demand is imperative upon each one of us to "Be still, and know . . . God:" that we listen to hear His voice—the "still small voice" of Truth.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in the Christian Science textbook: "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound." It is to that "'still, small voice' of scientific thought" we are invited to listen tonight. There are many voices clamoring to be heard in the world today, voices of fear and alarm, of catastrophe and destruction. Great, indeed, then, is the demand upon us to turn from these excited and exciting voices of the material senses which would exalt evil to power, and to listen to the voice of Spirit, reality. This voice of Truth, though "still" and "small," is, to those who truly listen, clear as a trumpet call in its declaration that good, and good alone, is power; that even now, in spite of the testimony of the physical senses "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

On behalf of this Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, I am most happy to welcome you tonight, happy to bid you share with us the opportunity to be still and hear the voice of Truth, to "be still, and know . . . God," and the promise is that God, good, will be exalted in the earth.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

You and I, who have come upon this present period of the world's history as participants in its unfoldment, are, or should be, little surprised that a great New England woman, whose spiritual status enabled her to be God's messenger to this age, has reminded humanity clearly and definitely that "the time for thinkers has come" (Science and Health, vii: 13). In the world of our time, the demand, or insistent desire, of men is for these three things: namely, security, health, and love, and for the intelligence which supplies this demand. The human mind, so-called, is baffled. Its repufed intelligence promises so much but yields so little that seems reliable, satisfactory and permanent. That is why thinkers are needed, and the time is ripe for their coming. For none would deny that true intelligence, perfect and incapable of error, can solve any problem, can unfold the health, security, and love which our times are demanding. Manifestly, then, the need of humanity is for increasing capacity to discern outside the limitations of human thought, the presence here and now of true and perfect intelligence and to understand the availability of such intelligence to meet the demand of the times.

In such understanding, consciously and unconsciously pursued, is the sum and substance of humanity's long-time search for God—a search which Christian Science has crowned with success through revealing that true intelligence, the perfect, divine Mind, is Deity itself, expressed in that intelligence which is the primal and eternal quality of God. This achievement places the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the humble, God-loving, undaunted Mrs. Eddy, at the head of the march in this age of true thinkers whose time, she made plain, is here.

We Get What We Love

The way of true thinking is the way of right desire. It ultimates in the revelation to human consciousness of divine intelligence, or God, and the manifestation of the effects of God, which include love, health, and security. If, therefore, humanity is today being compelled to examine its desires, to submit its affections to be molded by wisdom, humanity is on the high road to true attainment.

"Desire," says Mrs. Eddy, "is prayer" (Science and Health, 1: 11), and she says it out of the fullness of her understanding that prayer is answered. She knew that in a very profound sense our experience is determined by what we love—determined, if we love God, in terms of harmony or of complete dominion over all inharmony that may seem to appear to us. Remember the French proverb which, catching a glimpse of this fact, warns and at the same time promises: "Be careful what you set your heart upon, for you will surely get it." Remember, more importantly, the Scriptural admonition: "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life" (Proverbs 4:23), and also the Master Christian's co-ordination of experience with affection when he said, ". . . where your treasure is, there will your heart be also" (Matthew 6:21). Remember, too, the remarkable summing up of this truth by Mary Baker Eddy, already referred to here, whose textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" admonishes: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts" (p. 261: 4-7).

When Christian Science presents God as the one intelligence and focuses attention on man as the reflection of God, and the good that becomes manifest therefrom, it presents no archaic notion of religion, no false piety, no technical theology. It presents the living, vital truth which is justified by its effects in terms of unfailing good. It presents a full view of God and His man, including the universe, a view which is remarkably new only because it is remarkably complete.

Intelligence Is Divine

Intelligepce, as has already been said here, is divine. Nothing short of perfect intelligence can make a universe or hold it together. And nothing short of divinity can be perfect. The perfection of divinity is its completeness; and completeness means infinitude. Could intelligence be reliable which asserts its ability to be honest but not to be just, to be merciful but not to be wise? Could intelligence be able to save from sin and at the same time stand helpless before the ravages of disease? Could it make men shrewd and smart and cunning to the point of developing refined means for exterminating their fellowmen and themselves under the contradictory justification that intelligence demands it? The answer to these questions is obviously "No." It is a false sense of intelligence that answers otherwise—a mortal mirage supported by the illusive physical senses whereby the human mind is deluded into the notion that life flowers only to decay, that life must develop from nothing to greatness, only to decline from greatness to nothing and the grave.

Mortal Greatness a Mirage

What a mirage is the greatness thus developed! Fattened for slaughter, so to speak! Built up in stature to become a larger morsel for that which devours! No wonder the human mind is fleeing the wrath of its own nature, seeking firmer foundations outside itself. Limited by its own educational systems, devoted to the proud human intellect whose refinements acknowledge and insist upon the assumption of destruction, human thought is nevertheless emerging today to a greater hope of salvation than it can ever give itself. I am not here condemning educational systems. Educational systems have a function to serve. "Academics of the right sort are requisite". (Science and Health, p. 195: 19), says Mrs. Eddy. The truth is that in so far as educational systems assert and accept the reality of human sense, they are contributing to the refinement of human sense to the point where its nothingness is exposed. And at that point it is replaced by divine intelligence—perfect and infinite Mind—to which heaven itself appears.

This infinite Mind is God. Because it is infinite, it is perfect. It is synonymous with Love that is infinite and perfect; with Principle that is infinite and perfect; with Life, Spirit, Soul, Truth, in its infinite and perfect nature. For each of these terms, all of them used in the Christian Science textbook as synonyms for God, describes and includes the characteristics of the others. Mind, let us remember, is complete. Its completeness identifies it with Love, for that which is less than Love is self-destructive, while God, Mind, is self-sustained. Its completeness identifies it with Principle, for that which is less than Principle is inadequate to be the source of all. Its completeness identifies it with Life, for that which is less than Life is not living; with Spirit, for less than Spirit is matter, subject to decay; with Soul, for less than Soul is a limited sense; with Truth, for less than Truth is false.

Divine Mind's Universe Perfect

This divine Mind which sees, conceives, and understands in terms of completeness is aware only of the universe of its own creating. Imperfect, it could not exist itself; and existing, it conceives—that is, creates, in the nature, image, or idea, of perfection. Is there any evidence of this creation? Yes, in the fact that the universe survives. In the fact that Life is, and the universe, including man, is its expression. If the so-called mortal mind, which claims to see, conceive, and know in terms of incompleteness and self-contradiction, had ever projected a universe, the inherently suicidal, self-destructive nature of that so-called mind would have destroyed that universe in the making. Is there no significance in the appearance that the material universe includes the element of destruction? Can consciousness be aware of existence and also of non-existence? Can it know its own death if the very ability to know, to understand, is a faculty of Life, not death? Indeed, can there be any consciousness of unconsciousness? Can there be any reality in that which is impossible?

If existence must be perfect in order to be (and perfect existence entertains no contradictions of itself—no sense of non-existence), then perfect existence is real, and the Mind which conceives it is eternal. And this Mind is the infinite, divine intelligence which is reflected by man. It has no kinship with mortality, nor with conceptions or conclusions based on mortal premises. It is the center and circumference of being, which expresses its own unternished nature in the universe it creates. It gives forth its own manifestation in terms of holy, indestructible qualities which constitute the eternal man. It blots out by its presence all illusion of imperfection, for, being infinite, it leaves no room for aught that is not included in its perfect presence.

True Ideas Have Power

From the divine, perfect Mind, the foundation of all, proceed true spiritual ideas. If these ideas were abstract, unavailable to humanity, and without practical effect, it would be useless to devote ourselves to considering the nature of the truths of Christian Science. But experience has proved them to have holy power. Utilization of them, in the degree that they are understood and truly accepted, has borne unfailing fruit in terms of the redemption of mortals from the destructive tyranny of the mind of mortals. And the present proof of their power, in the experience of hosts of men and women, confirms the Biblical assurance of complete salvation from sin, sickness, and death. Nor would that compassionate, unselfish, deeply spiritual woman, who discovered Christian Science, ever have been able to check the ignorant march of mankind toward the unhappy goals of human thought—ever have been able to found, or have desired to found, The Church of Christ, Scientist, comprised in The Mother Church in Boston and its branches throughout the civilized world, if these spiritual ideas, divinely revealed to her, had not proved their efficacy in terms of spiritually intelligent living.

Therefore, I invite our attention here on this occasion to divinely spiritual ideas. For, the effect of these ideas, entertained in thought as real and true, is the fulfillment of our fondest hopes for victory over evil, for deliverance from the mercilessness of mortal illusions. In other words, I invite our attention to the Christ, for the spiritual idea of God, operating in the human consciousness to displace and destroy the errors of mortal sense, is the Christ. It is the Christ because it heals and saves, making "wise unto salvation" (II Timothy 3:15), to use the Apostles' phrase. It is the activity of the divine Mind with which Christ Jesus was endowed—Jesus, our great Example, who knew God as his Father, and saw and perceived as real only the universe which God, divine Mind, conceives, and who lived and had his being consciously in that universe. Because Mind sees and is aware ot its own manifestations exclusively, Christ Jesus, whose Mind was God, so acknowledged and utilized by him, did not see as real the universe which is the seeming manifestation of so-called mortal mind.

Jesus Saw Spiritual Facts

Jesus saw the eternal spiritual facts. They were indigenous to his nature, and he so recognized them. This made him wise. It identified his thought wholly and exclusively with Truth and thus marked him as the most intelligent man who ever trod this globe. All his thought or consciousness proceeded from the divine and perfect Mind. The result of this intelligence was that reality was ever before his gaze and unreality never had a chance to be supposed by him to be true. Wars and rumors of wars, sin, sickness, and death, hatred, malice, and sorrow were unable to limit or disturb his awareness of the perfect qualities of the divine Mind he reflected, nor to interfere with his demonstration of the presence of the consciousness of harmony. Unable to impress him, the illusions of evil were simply, to his consciousness, false; and his understanding of their falsity, through his beholding of divine reality, wiped out the appearance of their existence for those who sought his help. Is not this the intelligence for which humanity is pleading, which you and I are needing, and which, in a word, is the demand of the times? Is it not the infinite, divine intelligence which is Love, reflected in that love, which is the most needed and yearned for thing in the world—love that is so true that it erases the unloved qualities of so-called mortal man and recognizes and exalts the true man as both lovable and loving? Consider the Mind which was reflected by Jesus, unfolding its ineffable love for his human disciples; and, in his contacts with his disciples, exemplifying the effectiveness of divine Love's activity, healing and saving mankind. Consider the case of Thomas, that doubting disciple. Here was one of the twelve, who, like the others, had enjoyed the friendship of Jesus, had listened to his incontrovertible explanations of the indestructibility of divine Life which Jesus embodied, and which is expressed by every individual aware of his own spiritual status. Here was one who had not only heard these explanations but had seen them practically applied by Jesus in the restoration of the sense of life to individuals, who, mortal sense had said, were dead, and in the erasure from the thought of the onlookers of their acceptance of the notion that that particular individual had died. Yet Thomas, when he, shortly after the murderous assault upon Jesus, known as the crucifixion, saw Jesus walking and heard him talking, failed to discern the glorious fact that Life, the divine Life which Jesus was conscious of expressing, had not been destroyed. In this failure he refused acknowledgment of the one fact which made his Master's Mission a success. Yet, Jesus loved him even at that moment. He loved him so much, indeed, that he permitted him to see the risen Lord—permitted him to see in the way his dull senses could at that moment comprehend—permitted him to identify what Thomas' clouded human sense saw only as a fleshly Jesus through the wounds in the hands where the nails had pierced and the hollow in the side where the spear was thrust.

Love Never Withholds

Thomas wanted to see the Christ. His desire was right. Jesus knew that. So he let Thomas see, in the way Thomas could. He let him see the Christ, or rather the evidence in the flesh that Jesus, in overcoming death, had demonstrated the Christ, the spiritual idea of divine, indestructible Life, or Mind. And Thomas saw it in the degree that the thought of Thomas was aware of desiring the Christ, even though that desire seemed woefully small. It was nevertheless there, just as it is here in your thought and mine. We, too, are permitted to see the Christ, the consciousness of sonship to God, which enables us to inherit the divine Father's bounty in terms of ever-present awareness of good, in the degree that the desire to see the Christ in us, or, in other words, to be Christlike, is genuinely our desire. The faithful Mary, treading her daybreak path to the tomb where Jesus was laid, yearning to see the Christ, with which, she knew, the mentality of Jesus was exclusively endowed, saw him in glorious amazement and appreciation at the point where human sense yields to spiritual Truth and the infinite evidence it supplies. She had her reward in the exaltation of her own life to the realization that her immediate need was consciously met. Thomas, with less spiritual desire and therefore less spiritual discernment, but nevertheless with some spiritual desire, also had his reward in the improvement of his sense of life to the realization that his immediate need was met. It is important to note that the experience of the faithful Mary and of doubting Thomas left neither where it found them. Each progressed in spiritual discernment, true intelligence, from his present standpoint of thought; Mary crying out in the immediacy of spiritual recognition: "'Rabboni'; which is to say, Master" (John 20:16); and Thomas, in penitent appreciation for the patience of his Lord, capitulating with the acknowledgement, "My Lord and my God" (John 20:28). Thomas needed to grow to the point where material sense did not seem to dominate him and thus contribute to his acceptance of the illusion that he saw the Christ materially. But the fact remains that he saw the Christ, because his honest desire found response from Love. And he doubtless learned much from the loving rebuke from the Master ". . . because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed" (John 20:29).

Let No One Despair

In the light of this narrative let no one despair whose heart is sincere, even though the light seems slow in coming. You and I, like Thomas, see and feel the love of God for us, the love of the divine Father for his spiritual child; and you and I, perhaps like Thomas, need to grow to the point where material sense does not deceive us into accepting the illusion that health and harmony come from matter. God gives us nourishment, security, health, and harmony. Oh, may our hearts be so filled with the desire to know God and to express our spiritual at-one-ement with Him that we never lose the sense of nourishment, security, health and harmony, but only the illusion that these are material. For the sincere desire for spiritual Truth is rewarded in whatever way our honest desire can appreciate the spiritual consciousness of good. May we always use the spiritual understanding which recognizes it *as* the consciousness of good, spiritually and eternally indestructible. May we come out from among material sense and be separate from the fear that good is physical, therefore limited and subject to withdrawal from man. May we have the wisdom to know God, divine Mind, as the one controlling influence over our thought and our lives, and the intelligence to identify ourselves with His qualities, thus improving human experience until it is educated out of itself, swallowed up, or displaced, by the uninterrupted spiritual sense of God's eternal good. May we, even when sense says we doubt, like Thomas—may we at least desire the Christ with the honesty of Thomas and thus, through Christ's loving response, progress to the alertness of Mary, to the conscious identification of ourselves with all that expresses the infinite Mind that is also Truth and Love.

Light on How to Love

Perhaps, at this point, someone will still feel prompted to say: "This is a beautiful statement, but how can it be used? What practical approach to using it can I make in the clashes, disappointments, and limitations that accompany the daily grind of my life? I know that love is a demand of the times. I do not need to be persuaded to love, but I do need light on how to love." My friend, you are not alone in your query. We all need light on how to love, and Christian Science gives that light, explaining in its textbook, already mentioned in this lecture, the steps that show us victorious. First, and immediately effective, is the desire to love. We must purify our desire and make it unselfish and spiritual. Keeping the desire active in thought improves the desire and brings it to fulfillment. Next and overwhelmingly important is the model before our thought for all of us, consciously or unconsciously, work toward thought models and we bring out in ourselves the nature of the model. Therefore, my friend, let our model be perfect. Keep God before the thought, and the conscious activity which expresses God's presence. Know the nature of God as infinite Love. The Christian Science textbook helps us to the true conception, and our reason, intuition, and experience confirm its truth. Look at our model continually. See divine Love in its impartial, intelligent, generous, unselfish, tender, compassionate, purifying aspect. Rejoice in our improving ability to see our model more plainly and we shall presently be rejoicing in the evidences of love in ourselves, and the effects of Love, such as security and health in our experience. The activity of divine Love in us is, let me say it again, the manifestation of the Christ. It reveals our sonship to God. It dispels in our thought the illusion of its absence, until we are conscious of its occupancy of the whole of our mentality.

The Mind which Jesus manifested was God, and that manifestation of God, healing, saving, banishing the notion that there is any other mind, is, as we have said, the Christ. This Christ is the true model of man, expressing the presence of God. Let it be your model, my friend, for it is natural to you. It will bring out your individuality,—what it is in you that makes you, you. It will lead to self-discovery—your individual status as the child of God—and will reveal to you your talent for expressing true being, thus making manifest in daily experience your resourcefulness, wisdom, security, health, and love—in a word your job.

Divine Intelligence Reveals Health

In view of what has been said here, identifying spiritual love as the demand of the times, something should be said also about the health of mankind. For, just as surely as Christian Science teaches and demonstrates that true intelligence is divine Love (from which the expression of spiritual love proceeds), it proves that true intelligence is the antidote for disease. God, divine Mind, is true intelligence. He neither knows nor permits disease, nor is He deceived into the notion that disease exists. Disease expresses the mortal supposition of a lack of ease, or a condition of incompleteness or lack of wholeness. That which is whole (the Anglo-Saxon tongue calls it hale) is healthy. God is whole. If He were not so, He would not be God. If He were impaired, deficient, or, in a word, diseased, neither He nor the universe would exist. For, the universe is, as is taught and revealed in Christian Science, as is being explained in this lecture, as has been and is being demonstrated by a host of men and women, and is open to demonstration at all times by you and me—the universe is the manifestation, or idea, of perfect, infinite Mind. Hence the non-existence of matter, for matter is the illusory universe conceived by imperfect, mortal so-called mind, which cannot and does not exist in spiritual reality, since perfect, divine Mind is all. Perfect Mind is whole. It knows its own wholeness. If perfect Mind is recognized and utilized as the Mind of man, man knows *his* own wholeness. And this truth heals disease. The healing of disease is the healing of thought. It is accomplished through the displacement of whatever appears to be imperfect, mortal, or death-full, mind governing human consciousness by the immortal (with-no-death-in-it) Mind.

Christ Jesus Shows Way to Health

In the healing of disease, as in all other respects, Christ Jesus has set the example. He knew that the intelligence which knows all reality knows that reality is harmonious, holy, and diseaseless. Consequently, he applied this intelligence to expose disease as an illusion. By this means, the most effective means of healing the world has ever known, and, in fact, the only truly successful method, he healed a man sick of the palsy so that the man not only rose unaided from his couch but walked away, carrying his couch as he walked. He healed lepers who asked his assistance, and sent them back presumably to useful lives. In the presence of Truth, error cannot exist. Accordingly, he healed a woman whose imploring thought reached his pure consciousness of God's reality, when she touched the hem of his garment. He opened a blind man's eyes. And, in the words of Scripture, he went about healing all manner of diseases among the people. He knew that the demand of his times, just as it is the demand of our times, was for the effects of God, divine Mind, or intelligence; but he also knew that mankind did not recognize God as the cause of these effects. He deplored this condition, but he loved humanity. Accordingly, out of his great love, he helped those hearts that desired the Christ, even though the desire was ever so little, to feel the power of God in their lives. By his marvelous healing of myriad inharmonies of mortal thought, he sought to turn men's affections and allegiance to the cause of those healings—to God, whose presence, reflected by man, reveals heaven here and now. He is succeeding. The message of his mighty works is thundering down the ages. It has thundered in human consciousness to the arrival of that historic spiritual unfoldment—the bringing to earth of Christian Science, the divine Comforter, promised by Jesus as coming to lead into all truth, and revealed to this age by God's own messenger, the God-ordained, spiritually-minded, compassionate Mrs. Eddy. Through the necessities of our day, men are desiring, with increasing intensity, the effects of God—expressed as love, health, security. And through the ministry of Christian Science men are coming, at least in some degree, to understand God as the cause of these effects and therefore to desire Him, to love and obey and give the heart's fidelity to the infinite Source of all good, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, the divine Father, who makes and keeps His children secure.

Security Is From God

Having considered the nature of love and health, let us now consider security, the third aspect of the effects of God, which constitute the demand of the times. What is the human demand for security except a reaching out for what can be found only in the degree that God is found? Is there anything secure but God? What is it that outlasts all false opinions of man? What is it that remains when human sense has fled? Man's security is in God, the divine intelligence he expresses. He is anchored in spiritual wisdom which, untouched by human will, reveals his daily footsteps. There is a woman of my acquaintance, who, bereft of husband and seemingly of support, looked into her own consciousness of God's presence for the wisdom that was to be her security. She recognized her individual talent for expressing usefulness, helpfulness, service, and other spiritual qualities that attest the immediacy of divine Mind. Then the mode of what was to be her daily activity took form in her thought. It led her to establish a business which keeps on growing and also keeps her alert to improve her perception of her true selfhood which reflects God, and is loved of God. Today she is demonstrating her security, and also her health, through utilizing the wisdom which God supplies.

Good Cannot Be Thwarted

Is there anything to prevent the spiritual demand of our times from finding its fulfillment? Can you and I desire and seek after divine intelligence, whose effects are love, health, and security, and be thwarted by some influence able to interfere? My friend, God is the only power; and God is the Mind of man, to be acknowledged and demonstrated. Man is never at the mercy of anything outside himself. It is your privilege and mine to think our own thoughts, to be at one with the Mind that is perfect. We do not need to accept notions, conclusions, assumptions which deny the reality of spiritual ideas which come from God. We can always and under all circumstances assert the reality and dominion of our divinely derived intelligence. If notions of mortality, limitation, unspirituality seem to knock at the gate of our consciousness, that is malpractice, whether seeming to proceed from ignorance alone or from malicious intention to harm. And the handling of malpractice is always the same—the recognition and utilization of immortal Mind as the only Mind of man, thus excluding the suggestions of evil. The suggestions of evil may seem to come often. They do no harm, but rather strengthen us in Truth, if unbelieved and completely rejected. They came even to the pure consciousness of Christ Jesus but he handled them with definiteness and finality, supplying us, as always, the perfect example. He knew that the handling of evil consists in the rejection of evil, and, accordingly, he declared ". . . the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me" (John 14:30)—nothing in his mentality which is akin to evil and therefore able to believe in evil. It is only the consciousness of limitation that can experience limitation, the consciousness of heartbreak and loneliness that can experience heartbreak and loneliness, the consciousness of disease or death that can experience disease or death. But the only Mind is the Mind which is God. In the degree that you demonstrate that fact, you will find no consciousness of evil in you, and therefore no evil affecting your life. And, conversely, you will find all good appearing. The Discoverer of Christian Science has made it plain that "the mind of the individual only can produce a result upon his body" (Christian Healing, 6:21-22). Let us persistently acknowledge the only Mind to be divine, producing by its law, the results of beauty and holiness.

Evil Is Always False

But how about the case where mortal mind seems to succeed in being believed, and the results of evil seem to appear? Evil is always false, and therefore nothing, and the proof of that fact can be unfailingly made. Christ Jesus has already supplied the example. He permitted the crucifixion, which he might have avoided, only to show mortals the way to conquer the seeming presence of evil. He proved its powerlessness. By persistent recognition of his spiritual being he kept his sense of selfhood beyond the range of mortal hatred to harm. Evil could not impress his consciousness and therefore was robbed of its illusion of existing. This is the way of victory. It is not the way of the escapist, if by that term is meant the coward who runs, and leaves the sense of evil appearing to be something, to be real and capable of power. Christian Scientists are not escapists. They overcome. They face the illusions of material sense with the spiritual sense which erases the illusions. If they walk through the valley of the shadow of death, they, like the Psalmist, fear no evil, for they know that evil is unreal to God and must be so to man. They "fight the good fight" (Miscellaneous Writings, 278:6-7) by utilizing the activity of spiritual truth to blot out the material falsehood which seems to hammer for admission to thought. They do not release themselves from their so-called problems—run away from the field of battle. They set out with the courage of the Christ and the enduring weapons of divine warfare to prove their problems to be sense illusions; and God, in the immediacy of His own divine will, releases them from their problems. Through such warfare they grow in stature as the children of God—each in "his own niche in time and eternity" (Retrospection and Introspection, 70:18-19). They bring out in themselves the qualities which are identified with true character—the character of the Christ. They hold their ranks open with the joyous and unselfish motive of making plain the way of salvation to all who desire dominion, by spiritual means, over the tyrannical limitations of the flesh. We are not promised happiness in material allurements; but we are promised victory by spiritual means, and victory is co-ordinate with joy. Robert Frost, the poet, has truly said: "The best way out is always through." Christian Science agrees, and adds to the meaning of the statement by turning it upside down. "The best way through is always out."

Humility Leads to Power

My friend, a word about humility—that glorious quality which robs you of pride but does not rob you of power. Your ability to demonstrate the truth about God and man is God-given. Recognize this fact, and be grateful to the infinite Giver; and you have attained humility. All of our power to witness Good's immortal presence, to banish the appearance of our subjection to evil, to show forth in us the alertness, vigor, true intelligence, wisdom, which increases our spiritual stature and attracts all good—all of this power is by the grace of God. Use it with all agility and consecration, but never be tempted to say or think it is a personal possession. Increase your ability. It is your spiritual duty. Acknowledge your importance as the eternal, individual expression of divine presence. Let your illustration in you of what God does for man be the most telling, persuasive illustration you can make it, of man's infinite mental proportions under God, but always bear in thought that your achievement is illustrating the doing of God, not of man. This way lies affluence, for it is the way of humility. It is the way of divine intelligence, unfolding its effects in terms of love, health, and security, thus meeting the demand of the times. It is the way of thinkers, whose time, we have agreed, has come. It is the way of Christian Science, meeting the needs of mankind, in agreement with all that is said, and also implied, in the comforting promise of Christ Jesus, a promise which is the benediction I leave with you, radiating assurance and dispelling in its spiritual significance all doubt of our divine inheritance—all doubt of our God's unlimited goodness to the hearts that desire His love: "Fear not, little flock: for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom" (Luke 12:32).

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Your Daughter's Education

Looking for a junior college for your daughter in a nearby city? Or a distant location? An art school? A secretarial school? A music school? Whichever your problem, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Home Forum

It Was the Mill That Welcomed Us

THE WINDMILL stood up on the downs, a straight mile and a half from the village and about the same distance from the sea. It was always the first sight we had of the place, braced and whirling against the wind. It made us feel that we were home again to see the windmill up there, like a toy in a model landscape. Every summer for years, we took a holiday cottage in that village; and, year by year, it was the windmill that welcomed us and bade us farewell.

Even in those days it was one of the last working windmills in England; and, bless me, if it isn't still working! I visited the village not a month back, and there was the windmill, reaping the skyline as sturdily as ever it had done; owned, I understand, by Mr. Tom Stickling, son of old Stan Stickling who had been miller in those other days.

The mill was as much a part of that Kentish village as the church, the school, the inn, the institute. For centuries, it had ground down the local grain, fed flour to the parish bakeries and to others beyond. It stood majestically, high above the grain fields that grew for it—it was the symbol of the year's fruition and fulfillment.

* * *

An afternoon expedition to the mill was a pleasant business. The way led downward at first, through a chalk slope cutting into the little valley, then across its narrow floor, and up the great shoulder of downland beyond. It was always hot and sheltered in the valley, which ran parallel to the coast and harbored its crops secure from the up-channel winds. The path led through the wheat which was always full of pimpernel and poppy, then up through the coppice that lay against the hillside.

What a magical coppice that was, with its labyrinthine pathway, its blackthorn and wild-rose, its chattering blackbirds. Two little fir-trees grew there, and on top of one a kestrel nested every year on a crazy platform of sticks. It was a mass of wild birds—thrushes, blackbirds, tits, whitethroats, and flycatchers which sat upon a near-by fence in the sunshine, endlessly foraying forth with snipping bills and flittering wing-tips. The whole place was a wonderland of sunshine and shadow-bars; and you smelled the sea in it, sifting through the briars on the warm wind.

Then suddenly we would be out of the coppice, climbing the bare bluff beyond—a bluff covered with wiry grass and ground ivy, with campion, scabious, toadflax and spotted orchis. This was the flank of the Free Downs, whereon the windmill stood between the village and the sea; and, as we toiled up in the sunshine, the wind would smell more of the shore and the sky grow more enormous and empty.

* * *

High on the crest stood the windmill, turning into its true, functional self as we drew nearer, ceasing to be part of a vast landscape. We always marveled at its size, at those tall, timbered sides, at the great doorway into its lower parts, and at the massive reach of its sails. They seemed half heaven-high; and, as they swung, the wind sang in their slats and everything was alive with their soughing, with the straining tendons of the mill itself.

* * *

"So here ye be to look over, it seems," Stan Stickling, the miller, would say, banging the flour from his apron with fat red hands. He was almost a caricature of a jolly miller, with a face like a pippin and a sumptuous girth. "Well, ye best come by, then," he would say, as we nodded our confirmation; and, though we knew the mill backwards, the novelty of stepping within never palled. It smelled so good—of grain that stood in the bulging sacks, of the mealy flour, and of sound solid oak. The whole place was floury, but spotless. It was like the inside of an ancient sailing ship in a high wind, for the mill took every breeze with fullest force and seemed to become part of it. Vast horny beams crossed and recrossed the shell of the mill, and into the heart of them ran the ladder by which we mounted to the top where the stone wheels turned.

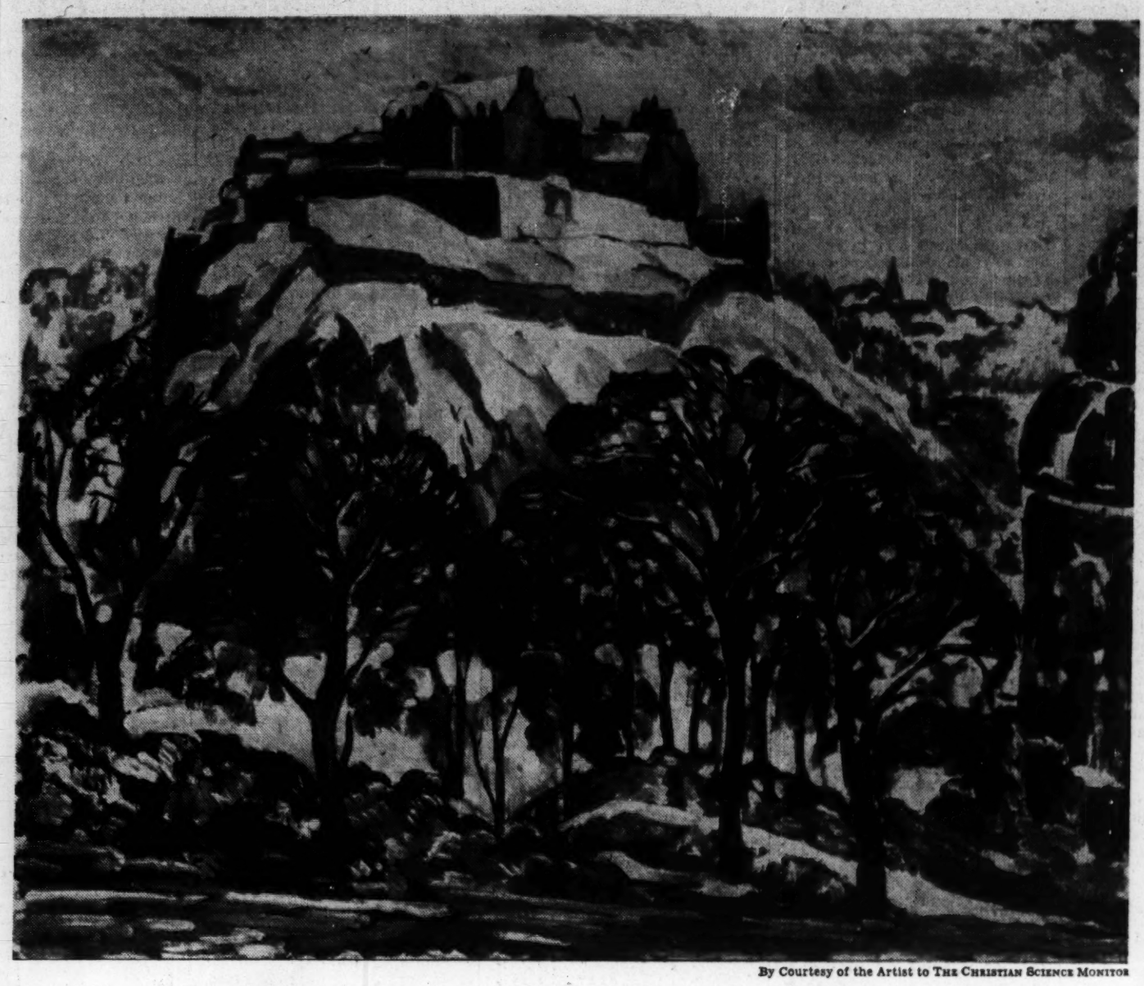
It was almost frightening to mount the mill, when it was working full in a hard wind. It creaked, cracked, and swayed as the ancient lovely oak took the strain. Beyond the little windows as we climbed, we could see the sails pass by—with what an enormous, driving majesty. All the power of the skies seemed in them as they swept soughing past, and it was hard to believe that this roaring engine in whose heart we stood was the decorative toy we saw from the cottage windows.

* * *

From the milling chamber at the top, we could see what looked like half the county—the great girth of downland shouldering the sea, the creamy valley, the low hills behind, the marshes that lay to the east. How lovely it was up there, smelling the sea wind, harkening to the grinding hubbub of steel and stone, to the soft swish of the flour descending and, above all, to the great wind pushing the sails about their task.

And lovely it was, too, to picnic afterward on the cliff tops beyond, looking down to the furrowed sea, back to the swinging sails of our windmill, with its wind and its rats and its mealy smell, with the benediction it bestowed upon that hilltop in its ceaseless busy cause.

C. GORDON GLOVER



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"EDINBURGH CASTLE IN SNOW": *A Painting by William MacTaggart*

WILLIAM MACTAGGART is one of the best known of the younger artists in Scotland. An article in the "Studio" of July, 1936, describes him as "one of the most significant and original landscape painters in the Kingdom." And one might well add "one of the most interesting."

William MacTaggart's painting gives the impression of vital force combined with sensitiveness; beauty of color coupled with a strong sense of composition. He has a new way of telling an old story, and a personal touch in the swing of his brush.

When he was a child, he played with colors and brushes while his friends were in school. At the age of eight, he decided to be an artist, like his famous grandfather who was one of the finest painters of the Glasgow School. Ever since, MacTaggart has followed his vocation, and at the age of nineteen he was elected to the Society of Scottish Artists of which he was president from 1934 to 1936. He was a leading spirit in two of the most interesting groups of modern Scottish painters, the 1922 Group and the Society of Eight. He was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1937.

Chiefly a landscapist, MacTaggart paints the sweeping hills, heather-clad moors and the dreaming lochs of the Scottish Highlands. He loves also to depict the dazzling sun on a Provençal village, where light and shade play hide-and-seek in narrow streets; or Norwegian fjords with fishing-boats rocking in the wind. Oils are his medium and his brushwork is broad and quick. A thoughtful reflection and intelligent consideration is apparent in even the slightest of his sketches. An open eye and an open mind for the beauty of life and nature characterize all his work.

The Tall and Quiet Pines

I don't know how they stand tonight,
The pines at the back of the pasture hill,
For the world between is buried in white
And no trail crosses the hill tonight;
But from knowing how they stood when still
The country night looked back at the moon
On a midnight buried now in time,
I know how they watch the clear moon's climb
Tonight, and the air ground sharp with frost.
Their courage will not be broken soon.
It is good to rely on the strength of these,
At a time when trails are still to be crossed
To know there are men who will not be lost,
To know there are men who have grown like trees.

CHARLES MALAM

An Impromptu Arrival in Wales

WHEN the *Friendship* came to rest off Burry Port, Wales, Amelia had her first glimpse of another continent, as well as becoming the first woman to fly the Atlantic. . . .

AE carried no extra clothing on the *Friendship*. She didn't need to. If she got over, she could always acquire clothes. . . .

So when they came down on the face of the quiet little Carmarthenshire waters in South Wales, she had the battered flying clothes she was wearing—brown broadcloth riding breeks, a white silk blouse made childishly dashing by a red necktie, high laced boots and a comfortably ancient leather flying coat with plenty of pockets and a snug-buttoned collar. For extra warmth underneath, a worn, shapeless brown sweater, a light flying helmet, with goggles . . .

They had turned aside to circle a ship; the radio was out, and they did not know the ship was the *America*, but they thought by flinging down a note tied, with an orange to weight it, in a bag with an absurd piece of silver cord, they might get a bearing, painted on the deck by a quick-thinking ship's officer. They missed on that, and when they turned back to their course from the dozen miles they had detoured, they had an hour's gas left, so they were looking anxiously for land; and when they found it, it was not Southampton but Burry Port.

They dropped down on the gunmetal bay, and it was raining and Gordon dropped a rope over a buoy to anchor the *Friendship* by her starboard pontoon. Through the rain they could see plumes of smoke a little grayer than the rain floating from factory stacks. There were houses, a few cattle, and three men working on a railroad track at the base of a hill. The fliers waved; the men looked at each other, walked down to the shore to see, but they shook their heads and went back to their work.

They called out to several others for a boat. AE waved a white towel. A man on shore, with an instinct for play, took off his coat, waved it, put it on again, went on about his business. And in about an hour policemen came in a little boat. One must have been the chief, his ruddy face admiring but anxious.

"Do you be wantin' something?" he inquired.

"We've come from America," they said.

"Have ye now?" She got a sense of that indulgence sensible people reserve for children and the very foolish. The chief added, "Well, we wish ye welcome, I'm sure."—From "Soaring Wings, a Biography of Amelia Earhart," by GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Ancients, too, Collected Letters

WE ARE familiar with the custom of publishing the collected letters of distinguished men. But this was also a common practice of antiquity. At least two collections of Cicero's letters were made and published . . . by his freedman Tiro, and these underwent large additions in subsequent editions. Pliny the younger was a great letter writer, and declares that he was urged by his friend Septicius to collect and publish his letters, and he did so, early in the second century. This on the Latin side. In Greek, a collection of Plato's letters, one or two of them perhaps genuine, had long been in circulation; there was also a collection of the letters of Epicurus. . . . The ancients were familiar with the practice of collecting and publishing the letters of distinguished men whether Greek or Roman.

If you or I read a newly published sketch of some distinguished man, with whom we or some relative of ours may have had some connection, it is very natural for us to say, "Haven't we got some of his old letters up in the attic, or in the files of some organization we belong to?" Our interest in what he wrote is awakened by our new knowledge of what he did, for it immediately assumes a new significance in the light of our new information. The Greeks were like us in this respect, or rather we are like them, for they were doing such things long before our day.—From "Christianity Goes To Press," by EDGAR J. GOODSPEED. (New York. Macmillan.)

Spiritual Independence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WE MUST make a new declaration of independence, a spiritual rather than a political one this time." This statement is made in a current magazine and refers to the United States of America. Every great fact, however, must be universal in its implication and application.

A declaration of spiritual independence. What does it signify? Individual spiritual integrity; the right to worship individually. But that right, in the United States, is ensured, so the meaning of the phrase is not so easily discovered. Christ Jesus said (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Worship, then, is a spiritually mental activity. And one cannot adore Spirit without loving, and, consequently expressing spirituality.

Jesus might be said to have defined spiritual independence when he said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Christian Science teaches that God is Truth, divine Principle, Love; therefore all that is true must be found in a knowledge of God. In other words, God, perfect good, is the divine Principle of all reality.

It is significant that the quotation used in the first paragraph of this article is preceded by the sentences: "America is youthful, but it can not always be young. . . . A new and serene maturity will come if it is worked for." Youth is usually looked upon as a very desirable state, with perhaps a few drawbacks, such as a feeling of insecurity, incompleteness. And though serenity and wisdom may come with maturity, these may be accompanied by a lack of vigor and freshness.

Right here, where in the language of the day, one might say, "One can't have everything," Christian Science comes with its revelation of absolute truth. "Man," says Mary Baker Eddy on page 244 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "is neither young nor old." It is evident that Mrs. Eddy is not here speaking of mortal man, but of the image and likeness of God, the reflection of Spirit, the manifestation of divine Mind. And this truth has a vital bearing upon our lives. It enables us to understand Paul's glimpse of the possibilities of man when he said (Ephesians 1:4), that God had chosen us "before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love."

As we accept the qualities which belong to man, we see more and more how to express them in our daily lives. In claiming the undimmed freshness, the vigor, vision, serenity, unerring wisdom, perfect intelligence, and ability of man, as God's expression, we see there can be no incompleteness. There is no dissatisfaction when learning about infinity, no nostalgia when consciously dwelling in the presence of our Father-Mother, Love. For these rich blessings, we must be willing to work.

And what has all this to do with spiritual independence? Namely this—we find that not only have we freedom to think, to preserve our own spiritual integrity, and to worship individually, but we find that the only worth-while thinking is that which accords all power and activity to good.

An incident in the writer's experience may illustrate this point. It occurred the first year she was out of school, when she was teaching in a high school in a rather poor part of a certain city. The class apportioned to her was composed entirely of big boys. One day when she asked one of these boys to stand when he answered questions, he sullenly refused. Instantly the tension in the room could be felt, as the pupils waited to see what would happen next. A statement from page 224 of Science and Health came to the teacher's thought: "No power can withstand divine Love." She walked to the boy's desk, and said, "I haven't the physical strength to make you get up, but there is a power present that can." He was on his feet in a moment; sullenness was gone; discipline was established.

An incident, far reaching in its effects, of maintaining one's spiritual independence by refusing to give power to evil, is related in the Bible (Ecclesiastes 9:14, 15): "There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it: now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city."

As our spiritual integrity is found to be oneness with God, invulnerable to corruption, and our worship becomes the moment by moment witnessing to God's presence, our declaration of spiritual independence is being made.

These conclusions are not merely idealistic and visionary; they are valid, because demonstrable. Would not a nation achieve its declaration of spiritual independence, if a majority of its citizens lived up to these conclusions?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'Indépendance spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"IL NOUS FAUT FAIRE une nouvelle déclaration d'indépendance, qui soit cette fois-ci spirituelle plutôt que politique." Voilà ce qu'on a pu lire récemment dans un magazine. Sans doute il s'agissait des États-Unis d'Amérique; mais tout grand fait doit avoir un caractère universel, une portée et une application générales.

Une déclaration d'indépendance spirituelle! Que signifie cela? L'intégrité spirituelle des individus, le droit d'adorer Dieu selon sa conscience. Mais aux États-Unis, ce droit est reconnu, et la citation a sans doute un sens moins facile à découvrir. Le Christ Jésus disait (Jean 4:24): "Dieu est Esprit, et il faut que ceux qui l'adorent, l'adorent en esprit et en vérité." Ainsi l'adoration est une activité spirituellement mentale. Or l'on ne peut adorer l'Esprit sans aimer — et par conséquent exprimer — la spiritualité.

Jésus définissait en quelque sorte l'indépendance spirituelle lorsqu'il déclarait (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira." La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est Vérité, Principe divin, Amour; donc tout ce qui est vrai doit être compris dans la connaissance de Dieu. En d'autres termes, Dieu, le bien parfait, est le divin Principe de toute réalité.

Fait significatif, le passage que nous avons cité au début est précédé de ces deux remarques: "L'Amérique est jeune, mais elle ne peut le rester toujours... Une maturité nouvelle et sereine viendra si l'on travaille pour atteindre ce but." En général, on regarde la jeunesse comme un état très désirable, comportant peut-être quelques désavantages, par exemple un sentiment d'instabilité, certaines lacunes. D'autre part, si la sagesse et la sérénité se développent avec les années, il arrive que l'âge mûr manque de vigueur ou de spontanéité.

L'opinion courante accepterait ces apparences et dirait: "On ne peut pas tout avoir;" mais ici la Science Chrétienne intervient avec sa révélation de la vérité absolue. "L'homme dans la Science n'est ni jeune ni vieux," déclare Mary Baker Eddy à la page 244 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Il est clair que dans ce passage, Mrs. Eddy pense non pas à l'homme mortel, mais à l'image ou ressemblance de Dieu, à la réflexion de l'Esprit, à la manifestation de l'Entendement divin. Cette vérité capitale peut transformer notre vie. Elle nous permet d'entrevoir ce dont l'homme est capable, de comprendre ce qu'entend Paul lorsqu'il dit que Dieu nous a élus "avant la création du monde, pour que nous soyons saints et irrépréhensibles devant lui... dans son amour" (Éphésiens 1:4).

Acceptant les qualités qui sont l'apanage de l'homme, nous verrons toujours mieux comment nous pouvons les exprimer dans la vie journalière. Revendiquons la pure spontanéité, la vigueur, la vision, la sérénité, la ferme sagesse, la parfaite intelligence, les capacités de l'homme en tant qu'expression de Dieu, et nous nous apercevons qu'il ne peut y avoir d'état incomplet. Il n'y a pas de déception lorsqu'on apprend à connaître l'infini, pas de nostalgie lorsqu'on demeure sciemment dans la présence du Père-Mère qui est Amour. Pour obtenir ces riches bénédictions, il faut être prêt à travailler.

Quel rapport y a-t-il entre l'exposé ci-dessus et l'indépendance spirituelle? Le rapport, le voici: nous constatons que non seulement nous sommes libres de penser, de conserver notre propre intégrité spirituelle, d'adorer Dieu selon notre conscience, mais encore que le seul penser vraiment efficace est celui qui attribue au bien tout pouvoir, toute activité.

Pour illustrer la chose, l'auteur peut citer ce qui lui arriva un an après qu'elle eut achevé ses études. Elle était alors institutrice secondaire en ville, et le bâtiment où elle enseignait était situé dans un quartier assez pauvre. Sa classe se composait entièrement de grands garçons. Un jour, elle dit à l'un d'eux de se lever lorsqu'il devait répondre, mais il prit un air maussade et il refusa d'obéir. Dans la salle on sentit tout de suite une tension marquée; les élèves attendaient ce qui allait arriver. L'institutrice se rappela cette déclaration, qui se trouve à la page 224 de *Science et Santé:* "Aucune puissance ne peut résister à l'Amour divin." S'approchant de l'élève assis sur son banc, elle lui dit: "Je n'ai pas la force physique qu'il faudrait pour vous faire lever, mais il y a ici un pouvoir qui en est capable." Immédiatement l'élève se leva; sa maussaderie avait disparu; la discipline prévalait.

La Bible rapporte un incident d'une grande portée, un cas où l'on maintint l'indépendance spirituelle en refusant d'attribuer du pouvoir au mal. Voici en effet ce que nous lisons dans l'Ecclésiaste (9:14, 15): "Il y avait une petite ville qui contenait un petit nombre d'habitants. Un roi puissant marcha contre elle; il l'assiégea et il éleva autour d'elle de grandes tours. Or, il se trouva dans cette ville un homme pauvre, mais plein d'intelligence, qui la sauva par sa sagesse."

Notre intégrité spirituelle est assurée par l'unicité avec Dieu, elle est à l'abri de la corruption; à mesure que nous comprenons cela, et que notre adoration prend le caractère d'un témoignage pratique rendu d'heure en heure à la présence de Dieu, notre déclaration d'indépendance spirituelle se concrétise.

Ces conclusions n'ont rien de chimérique; elles ne sont pas simplement idéalistes, mais en tout point valables, car on peut les démontrer. Si la majorité des citoyens vivait conformément à ces règles, la nation n'arriverait-elle pas à sa déclaration d'indépendance spirituelle?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Winter Rain

This does not seem real, this winter rain,
The constant patter on the roof while creeks
Are still and the cold fields rest under snow.
This music is softer than the wind, milder
Than the snap of zero days, and soothing
As the rhythm of April skies and spring
When the soft earth responds with every step.

LANSING CHRISTIAN

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt's View: Ford Seizure Simple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt provoked discussion today by her remark to a group of Yale freshmen that "the President could take over Mr. Ford tomorrow, if an emergency existed."

The remark was made in a question period following Mrs. Roosevelt's address last night on "Youth's Duty Toward Democracy." It was in response to a question regarding the role of industry in defense. No other mention of the automobile manufacturer was made by Mrs. Roosevelt during her talk and she could not be reached later to amplify the statement.

The Ford Motor Company has frequently challenged the National Labor Relations Board in the courts and, in turn, been cited by the Board for unfair labor practices in violation of the National Labor Relations Act, one of the major laws passed by Congress under the New Deal. Recently, however, Henry Ford said his company "wants to do everything possible to help America and the President."

Mrs. Roosevelt told the Yale freshmen there was "no reason to repeal labor laws" for defense preparedness.

"In event of a national emergency, however, we couldn't allow anything to stand in the way of defense," the wife of the President asserted, during the question period.

She said labor could work overtime, at time and one-half, and "industry still make enough money."

Concerning aid-to-Britain, she warned that "if you try to stay aloof, some day you might become attractive to the nations that will have surrounded you and have weakened you by a changed economy."

Mrs. Roosevelt predicted an expansion of Government control over "basic things like the TVA unless private enterprise uses the Government's lessons and enterprises. Then there will be no further reason for expansion."

Bridges Proposes Limitation Of Power in Lend-Lease Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire proposed today three limitations to the lend-lease bill which he predicted would be approved by "non-isolationist" Republican Senators.

Senator Bridges said his amendments were "in line with the philosophy" of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate now in Europe. The proposals would:

1. Require the Chief of Naval Operations and Chief of Staff of the Army to certify that any military defense articles or information released to foreign countries were not essential to United States defense;

2. Terminate any authority conferred upon the President by the proposed legislation two years after its enactment, or upon issuance of a proclamation by the President, or by passage of a concurrent resolution by Congress; and

3. Restrict aid to Great Britain, the Dominions, Greece, China "and such other foreign countries as Congress may hereinafter designate by law."

The pending bill would empower the President to supply aid to the "government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Senator Bridges also would require Army and Navy chiefs to report to the House and Senate chairmen of the Navy and Military Committees any agreements or contracts made covering defense articles or information to be released to a foreign government.

He said such reports should be made within 24 hours and considered "confidential" unless a majority of the members of the committee to which a report was made directed that a particular agreement be made public.

Remarking that President Roosevelt had authority to remove the Chief of Naval Operations and Army Chief of Staff if they did not certify that any articles were unessential to the nation, Senator Bridges declared:

"They would not sign anything harmful to the United States and knowingly do something to lay the United States open to attack."

Senator Bridges said the amendments were drafted after conferring with several Republican Senators.

Eight New England Senators are counted on tc support the lend-lease bill, perhaps with some modifications, when it comes before the Senate. They are Senators Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Assistant Minority leader; George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, Bridges, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, Peter Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, and Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut.

Likely to oppose the measure were Senators John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, and David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, both of whom have opposed for more than a year the Administration's foreign policy.

Listed as uncertain as to how they would vote on the bill were Senators Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts. Interest over Senator Lodge's position on the measure has been increased by support of the bill from Republican Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Slight Reduction Is Forecast In School Maintenance Costs

A slight reduction in the 1941 maintenance budget of the Boston Public School appeared assured today following an announcement by Business Manager Alexander M. Sullivan of preliminary estimates showing a $94,390.82 decrease from preliminary estimates for 1940.

Preliminary estimates are tentative allowances based on "the probable costs as they appear on Jan. 1 each year," Mr. Sullivan explained. The fact that these estimates are reduced this year is considered an indication that the final budget, to be adopted early this spring, also will show a reduction.

How much this will reduce the levy for school purposes in the tax rate cannot be figured until statistics on other school incomes are completed, within the next few days.

Mr. Sullivan's estimates call for expenditures of $15,761,548.28, which is approximately $115,000 more than was actually provided in last year's budget. The customary practice, however, is for the Board of Apportionment, which studies Mr. Sullivan's estimates, to make substantial reductions in these preliminary estimates. Last year the Board made reductions of $209,807.

In a message to the School Committee Mr. Sullivan pointed out that savings to be subtracted include: salary savings through replacement of certain retiring teachers with younger instructors; nonreplacement of teachers; and other personnel adjustments. These should be sufficient to bring the new budget below last year's figure, he felt today.

The School Committee's budget does not include alterations, repairs, furniture, fixtures, and similar items. These are contained in the budget of the Department of School Buildings.

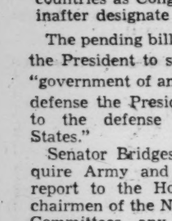
The preliminary estimates are based on enrollment as of last Sept. 30, when there were 120,407 pupils and 4,232 teachers. Inasmuch as continued enrollment decline is expected for next year further savings should be possible.

The School Committee enters the new year with a cash balance of $200,000, figures just compiled by Mr. Sullivan showed today. Actual expenditures for 1940 were $15,432,255, or about $214,000 less than the budgetary allowances, and $329,000 less than Mr. Sullivan's preliminary estimates for 1941.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued mostly cloudy; not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and warmer; light variable winds tonight becoming gentle westerly Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 20 degrees.



Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, warmer tonight and in the south portion Wednesday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, not quite so cold tonight and warmer Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Diminishing northerly winds becoming gentle variable tonight and gentle to moderate westerly Wednesday; weather mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Strong north shifting to northwest winds and diminishing; weather cloudy tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	16	New Orleans	41	41
Chicago	25	17	New York	22	21
Denver	27	25	Norfolk	32	32
Kansas City	21	20	Philadelphia	22	22
Los Angeles	65	60	St. Louis	26	26
Miami	64	60	San Francisco	46	42
Minneapolis	4	1	Washington	26	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 28.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:14 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 12:29 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:22 p. m.

Oriental Outlook in the Occident as New Year Dawns

By a Staff Photographer

Among Chinese Residents of Boston

Upper left: Bo Chung Wong and his sister, Ethel (Kam Lin) Wong, children of the owner of the "Bowl of Rice" restaurant on Massachusetts Avenue. Ethel, who is about to enter American high school, has just returned from several years' schooling in China. Upper right: Mrs. Moy-Ding, President of the Chinese Woman's Association of New England, and her grandson, Irving Moy. Lower: Lillian (left) and Dorothy Chin, residents of Chinatown. Both attend American school and then, later in the day, Chinese school on Oxford Street.

Chinese Mark Own New Year With Tradition

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Kung hee fat toy," (A Happy New Year) twanged like the notes of a moon guitar through Hudson and Tyler and Oxford Streets all day yesterday. The residents of Chinatown were making their New Year calls. Sunday was the day for paying all just debts, and the feast at midnight ushered in the year, with the customary lion dance and dragon dance in restaurant programs, and the quiet family gatherings in the homes.

For an entire week the children of Chinatown will have holiday from their Chinese school, in Oxford Street, which they attend daily for three hours after the American school classes are over. The New Year celebrations usually last for 15 days. They will be curtailed this year and the festivities will be inexpensive, because of war in China and the desire to contribute to refugees.

Goon Mok, whose name by alchemy of anglicization becomes "George Mook" on his visiting card, looked more dignified even than usual when his friends climbed the two steep flights of stairs over his office in Tyler Street, to pay him their respects.

Special Crimson Banner

Behind him hung the crimson banner unrolled for the occasion, richly embroidered with figures representing family harmony and bordered with the proverbs of Confucius. His wife and his daughter-in-law were putting the finishing touches to the special New Year dishes, at one end of the living room, while his youngest son and his grandson hovered about the kitchen door. The elder sons, with grave precision, cut paper trimmings for a flowering plant.

Goon Mok, probably the most prosperous man in the district, is a patriarchal character, with little English at his command, but possessed of a serenity and gentleness which would inspire any one with confidence. Young and old go to him for advice. He keeps in touch with thousands of Chinese in the United States, and has a certain prestige with all of their groups east of the Mississippi. For many his word is law. He is President of the Chinese Masonic Lodge and has interests in imports and loan societies.

Then there is Frank Goon, another illustrious member of the family. He is a young lawyer and a very popular master of ceremonies, at a wedding or a funeral, or a banquet uptown when the American people get together to solicit help for Oriental victims of aggression.

Traditional Reckonings

The Wong family, owners of gift shops; the Seeto family, proprietors of restaurants; the Chin, the Moy, the Goon, and other families of the region are keeping tradition alive this week. Trade accounts are squared. There is no bookkeeping among them, as in western houses. They never send bills to one another. Yet each can be relied upon to bring along what he owes some time before the end of the year. As one daughter of the Chin family puts it, "It is an instinct" to pay one's bills.

Computations are made by use of that ancient Greek instrument, the abacus. The children, who attend the afternoon school in Oxford Street, learn to count on it. They also learn Chinese history and geography, literature and the teaching of Confucius.

While the elder generation speaks Chinese almost wholly, and Cantonese more than any other tongue, for they came largely from Canton to New England, the younger people converse in English, in the casual, friendly manner of any other young school or college students in America. There are some fine and progressive young persons among them who are forging ahead, under great difficulties, to professional positions and educational posts.

Young Women Organized

The young women of Chinatown are very active in relief work and many of them are enrolled in the Chinese Woman's Association of New England. This is part of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "New Life Movement" and was formed in Boston last fall, with Mrs. Moy-Ding as president. Its purpose is described as being "to revive old virtues and to cultivate new spirits." Its essence is defined as the qualities of courtesy, righteousness, honesty and humility, with aims to secure clothing, food, shelter and movement, as needful for daily living.

Madame Chiang has organized thousands of women in China under its banner and she sent Mrs. Chan Ng Man Chee to the United States to further the movement.

This small district of Chinatown, between Beach and Kneeland Streets, and Washington Street and Atlantic Avenue, is densely populated. About 3,000 of the 7,000 Chinese in Greater Boston live here. Of the 7,000, incidentally, only a few hundred have any real home life. There are perhaps 150 families all told, and about 200 children.

Enforced Separation

The majority of the men live separated from wives and children, owing to the immigration restrictions. One man of 82 who married on a visit to his home in China, at the age of 40, has never seen his son, now a man of 41. There is little unemployment as a rule, for they are very industrious, but many of them are extremely poor, due partly to small wages and partly to the enormous debts accumulated in obtaining passage to America and in paying off various charges, sometimes mere extortion, made by interpreters or others who have "assisted" them.

If some visitor from uptown thinks his restaurant waiter has a furtive look about him, it may be because the waiter is just sleepy. He may be one of those who have to share a bed, taking it in shifts of four or five hours a day. The waiter or laundry worker who cannot pay more than two or three dollars a month for his lodging is driven to that.

Housing appears to be a great need among the poorer residents of Chinatown. Few of the buildings have central heat in them. Even the richer persons get along with a little oil or wood stove in their apartments over stores or restaurants.

No Free Library

Library facilities are now entirely lacking and have been since the Boston Public Library closed its Tyler Street Branch. The nearest free lending library is at Copley Square, a long trudge for tiny tots, and an adventure of crossings which no Chinese mother can contemplate cheerfully.

The Chinese people are so quiet, however, they keep so still about their troubles, that nobody does much for them. They prefer to share their food, even when they have little, with the destitute among them rather than have them seek help from the welfare agencies. They take their poor housing with stoic dignity, and when the library disappears they shrug their shoulders as if to say, "What can we do?"

For a district considerably underprivileged, arrests are rare. When they do occur they serve to call attention to the quiet which usually prevails. Self-discipline is still the strong tradition. One youth, sentenced for carrying a revolver, appealed to his tong—that form of trade-union fast disappearing from Chintown—for assistance in obtaining more lenient terms. The tong members conferred, and came to the conclusion that not only did the young man deserve punishment, but his father also deserved to go to jail for not having brought up his son to be more law-abiding.

Many Go Out In Underwood Plant Strike

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—An undetermined number of employees walked off their jobs at the Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company, manufacturers of typewriters and bookkeeping and computing machines.

Spokesmen for the workers said the walkout followed the posting of a notice announcing that the company had rejected an Employees' Grievance Committee's demand for a pay increase.

The company said "not more than 500" quit; employees' leaders said merely that the number was "considerable," and neutral observers estimated that 2,000 had walked out.

The walkout was orderly. Many employees laughed and joked as they left the plant.

Frank R. Odlum, counsel for the Grievance Committee, said he had been informed that the employees became indignant when they read the company's notice, and decided to act in advance of a meeting the Committee had scheduled for tonight with the company management.

Employees said that the notice, besides rejecting a pay increase, declared that other demands, including vacations with pay, a provision for rehiring on a seniority basis, and a written working contract, had been met.

The Underwood Workers Association and three unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor jointly prepared the demands on the company.

About a month ago, another Hartford typewriter factory, the Royal, was the scene of a labor dispute, when about 3,000 non-unionized employees walked off their jobs seeking a bonus and vacations. An agreement was reached within a short time.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, at 8 p. m.

Evening of Badminton for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. Exhibitions by Jack Purcell, Basil Jones, Kenneth Davidson, and Jack Brewer, badminton professionals. At the University Club, 40 Trinity Place, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Debate and forum on "Aid to England" conducted by the Suffolk County Republican Club, with speakers from the America First Committee, and from the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. Alexander Welch, President, will preside. Hotel Lenox, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Open-house faculty concert by the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m.

Grand Installation Banquet and Dance of the Massachusetts Cosmetologist Association, in the Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, at 10 p. m. Public is invited.

Wednesday

Original character sketches by Cornelia Otis Skinner, fifth of a series of "Mornings of Diversion" sponsored by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt, in the Ball Room, Hotel Somerset, at 11 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Greek Art" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m. Guidance tour "Miniature Rooms," with lantern slides, by Mrs. Sayward, in the Lecture Hall, at 2 p. m.

Meeting in behalf of the Children's Welfare Committee for the Protection of Abandoned and Neglected Children, given by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley and Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell. Speakers: State Representative Leslie B. Cutler, Miss Marion A. Joyce, Director of the Division of Child Guardianship of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare; Miss Lucy Turner, Executive Secretary of the Worcester Children's Friend Society. In the Town Room, 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Women's Wage Minimum In Offices Is Contested

The newly proposed minimum wage for women office workers—$16 a week for those with experience and $15 for the inexperienced—appeared today to be scheduled for a contest, as was the minimum originally recommended.

The first plan called for $16.50 for experienced and $14.50 for inexperienced workers. So many protests turned up that the State Minimum Wage Commission referred the schedule back to its wage board for further study.

A public hearing, to be held in the next three weeks or so, will again give advocates and critics an opportunity to place their views before the Commission, which has power to accept or reject.

Business interests concerned began today to put the new rates on their programs for discussion, so as to determine their attitude.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 women and boys are concerned by proposed minimums. There are more women in this single occupation than are covered in all the minimum wage orders that have been issued in Massachusetts since this State introduced the plan.

Additional Features

Other features of the new office workers' recommendation include:

The period of work required before an employee can be considered an experienced office worker has been raised to one year. In the former schedule it was three months.

Anything less than 36 hours a week will be held to be part-time, to be paid on an hourly basis. In the first schedule part time was considered under 20 hours. Sixteen hours have accordingly been added to the basis for part-time payment. Work for 36 to 48 hours entitles an employee to pay for a full working week.

The rate for part time has been set at 47 cents an hour for experienced help and 44 cents for inexperienced. In the first wage recommendation, the pay for the experienced was fixed at 45 cents, with 40 cents for the inexperienced.

Messengers will draw $13.50 a week under the new plan, and $12 to start. The experience period is one year. These items are the same as originally proposed.

Longer Training Required

The proposed wage for office workers is higher than the average of the minimum wages now in effect, which runs around 35 cents an hour, because of the longer training generally required.

Every type of business would be covered including mercantile, general and professional offices, manufacturing, insurance companies, banks, etc. Likewise every type of office worker would be covered, including stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, invoicers, file clerks, cashiers, checkers, etc.

The pay of many a woman would be raised. A number are reported to be getting $10 and $11 a week at present.

Two of three labor representatives on the wage board declined to sign the majority report, because holding out for higher figures.

Quota of Bay State Towns Shown for Third Draft Call

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, FA (Res.)

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff's third call for new recruits from New England was broken down today by the various headquarters for selective service to show the induction stations at which the men will be required to report Feb. 8-17.

At the same time, General Woodruff called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts for 2,687 additional men; Vermont, 151; Maine, 338; Connecticut, 1,019; Rhode Island, 277, and New Hampshire, 120. These recruits will comprise the fourth draft call. They will be inducted commencing Feb. 18.

"As Commanding General of the First Corps Area," said General Woodruff, "I have had excellent reports on the men who were transferred to Camp Hulen, Texas, to serve with Boston's 211th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft) and New Hampshire's 197th Coast Artillery (AA) regiments. The men who were sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, to serve with the Second Armored Division likewise have made good records.

"It seems to me that selective service—or as I like to refer to it, honorable military service—is doing more than anything else to weld our country into a united Nation. Our New Englanders now in the South, and the southerners serving here with the 68th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft) by their very presence, are accomplishing more in uniting our Nation than any number of speeches can do."

Message to Parents

To the parents and relatives of the young men inducted into the service, the General said that he could assure anyone who was the least bit worried about the Army's heating facilities and clothing supply, that "every one of our barracks is warmly heated and provided with good ventilation. I can emphatically state that each one of you men coming into the service will be warmly clothed.

"You may not have the latest style uniform, but at least it will be warm. To overcome any possible shortage in the issue of clothing, I ordered that stocks of World War clothing be supplied. As fast as clothing manufacturers supply us with the latest type of uniform, they will be released to the troops.

"You men of the fourth call will be assigned mostly to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, with artillery units. I want every one of you to be imbued with the same high esprit de corps of your comrades in arms of the 26th Division now at Camp Edwards.

"If every division of the Army of the United States will have the same high morale, this country need never fear an aggressor, for we will be so strong, mentally, morally, and physically, that no nation or combination of nations will dare challenge either our sovereignty or that of the Western Hemisphere."

Only Four Needed

After accepting five out of six replacements yesterday at recruiting headquarters in Boston, it was disclosed that only four additional men are required for Boston to fill its January quota for the second draft call.

At Camp Edwards, Mass., members of the press were invited to inspect the new target ranges for all weapons. The area is about six miles wide by eight miles long and is the only one of its kind in the United States. Here troops may engage in firing pistol, rifle, field gun, howitzer or antiaircraft projectiles all at the same time.

With the movement of the 180th Field Artillery to Camp Edwards, the entire Yankee Division is now at the Cape training station ready for its year of intensive full-time duty.

Third Call Figures

Released by the Selective Service Headquarters is the following list of the number of men required to complete the third call by Corps Area Headquarters:

At Boston, Feb. 8

Board No.	Men	Board No.	Men
Boston 23	19	Boston 29	22
Boston 24	23	Boston 31	23
Boston 25	13	Boston 32	24
Boston 26	16	Boston 34	16
Boston 27	22	Braintree 39	23
Boston 28	22	Falmouth 66	9

At Worcester, Feb. 8

Ware 153	22	Worcester 165	13
Worcester 164	12		

At Springfield, Feb. 8

Holyoke 77	23	Holyoke 78	16

At Boston, Feb. 10

Boston 35	20	Brookline 43	16
Boston 36	20	Brookline 44	13
Boston 37	31	Cambridge 45	24
Brockton 40	11	Cambridge 46	24
Brockton 41	18	Taunton 148	13
Brockton 42	18	Watertown 154	13
		Watertown 155	1

At Worcester, Feb. 10

Spencer 139	23	Worcester 166	22

At Springfield, Feb. 10

Pittsfield 122	18	Springfield 141	25

At Boston, Feb. 11

Cambridge 47	23	Dedham 56	20
Cambridge 48	18	Everett 58	19
Chelsea 49	15	Everett 59	19
Chelsea 50	20	Fairhaven 60	11
Concord 54	20	Haverhill 75	15
Danvers 55	13	Haverhill 76	18
		Middleboro 101	21

At Worcester, Feb. 11

Clinton 53	21	Worcester 171	22

At Springfield, Feb. 11

Easthampton 57	15	Springfield 142	23

At Boston, Feb. 12

Fall River 61	18	Lawrence 79	22
Fall River 62	19	Lawrence 80	23
Fall River 63	18	Lawrence 81	24
Fall River 64	17	Lowell 84	17
Fall River 65	18	Lowell 85	15
Gloucester 71	23	Lowell 86	18

At Worcester, Feb. 12

Fitchburg 68	12	Worcester 169	15
Framingham 69	21		

At Springfield, Feb. 12

Greenfield 73	21	Springfield 145	23

At Boston, Feb. 13

Lowell 87	18	Malden 93	24
Lynn 88	20	Marshfield 95	15
Lynn 89	20	Medford 96	17
Lynn 90	15	Medford 97	14
Lynn 91	22	Medford 98	15
Malden 92	19	Melrose 99	15
		Norwood 119	18

At Worcester, Feb. 13

Marlboro 94	17	Northbridge 118	17
Milford 102	17		

At Springfield, Feb. 13

Lee 82	18	North Adams 115	22

At Boston, Feb. 14

Methuen 100	22	New Bedford 109	24
Milton 103	17	New Bedford 110	20
Natick 105	17	Newburyport 111	17
Needham 106	20	Newton 112	19
New Bedford 107	24	Newton 114	11
New Bedford 108	19	Walpole 152	22

At Worcester, Feb. 14

Fitchburg 67	19	Groton 74	21

At Springfield, Feb. 14

Northampton 117	16	Springfield 143	22

At Boston, Feb. 15

Newton 113	13	Revere 128	14
No. Attleboro 116	19	Revere 129	15
Peabody 121	16	Salem 130	15
Plymouth 124	13	Salem 131	17
Quincy 125	21	Saugus 132	11
Quincy 126	19	Weymouth 159	21
Quincy 127	18	Winchester 161	16

At Worcester, Feb. 15

Gardner 70	19	Leominster 83	21

At Springfield, Feb. 15

Pittsfield 123	21	Springfield 140	19

At Boston, Feb. 17

Somerville 133	24	Waltham 150	15
Somerville 134	14	Waltham 151	16
Somerville 135	21	Whitman 160	19
Somerville 136	18	Winthrop 162	12
Somerset 138	12	Woburn 163	23
Swampscott 146	15	Nantucket 172	2
Taunton 147	16	Edgartown 173	4
Wakefield 149	19		

At Worcester, Feb. 17

Grafton 72	17	Worcester 168	18
Worcester 167	21		

At Springfield, Feb. 17

Palmer 120	15	W. Springfield 158	18
Westfield 157	20		

Eleven Officers Are Promoted In Fire Department

William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner of Boston, announced today the appointment of 14 men to the Fire Department and promotion of 11 officers to fill vacancies.

Three captains were raised to District Chiefs at salary increases from their present $2,700 to $4,000 a year. They are Thomas F. McGowan, West Roxbury; James J. Kelleher, Roslindale, and James J. Crowley, Brighton.

Eight lieutenants were made captains and their salaries increased from $2,500 to $2,700 a year. All appointments are effective at 8 a. m. tomorrow, Mr. Reilly announced.

Fourteen men given permanent appointments at $1,600 a year have been classed as probationers.

Pleasant Outlook Seen as Aid To Feminine Style Smartness

The career woman should be modern by all means—but not exotic.

That is the advice of Miss Helen Templeman of Kansas City, guest artist at the Massachusetts Cosmetologists' Association, now in convention at the Hotel Statler, who spoke this afternoon on "Personality Grooming for the Career Woman."

"The career woman should be kept modern all the time," Miss Templeman told her audience which was made up largely of hairdressers and cosmeticians, "but her appearance should never be changed by an exotic hair styling."

In other words, her hair styling, make-up, and clothes should emphasize her own individuality. "For instance," she explained, "if the young woman has a certain curl on her forehead that is characteristic, don't try to change it, but re-style the hair in a way that will preserve her good points and play up to them."

"The career woman—and I'm glad," Miss Templeman said, "that we call her the career woman now and not the business woman—should wear new things. The newest, new things! New hair styles, and new hats."

It is necessary, of course, that every woman should learn her own type—the sort of things that are most becoming to her—and play up to it. But it is easy, she pointed out, to adapt the new styles to the individual, particularly the pompadour hair-do, which is any off-the-face style, and can be arranged to suit any type.

Miss Templeman emphasized the necessity of what she called "mental grooming." This she defined as mental alertness, a mind in good working order, and a pleasant outlook on life. If people think sloppily, or don't think at all, this attitude is reflected in the clothes they wear and the way they look.

The career woman today, however, is a very up-and-coming person, according to Miss Templeman. She's interested in world affairs. She's awake and well informed—"much more so oftentimes than some of the men." And she should take an active part if possible in civic and world affairs, because, Miss Templeman pointed out, this is part of the "mental grooming" that is so important to a smart appearance.

The business woman should never say she hasn't time for these things. "She should get herself in the mood to say yes when she is invited to participate in local activities," Miss Templeman says. For the minute a woman accepts an invitation, she begins to think about her appearance. She goes to the hairdresser. She buys new clothes, and she develops a smartness and style of her own.

"It is really remarkable," Miss Templeman commented, "how smartly groomed the average career woman is—and I mean women in the span between 35 and 60."

Other speakers this afternoon were Homer F. Brooks, who talked on the "Romance of Selling," Beatrice Bowry, who discussed "Framing the Face," and Miss Kathryn Kenny, who demonstrated a "Hollywood make-up."

Many Vermont Towns Plan To Act on Municipal Forests

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 28 — Many towns in Vermont are expected to act at their annual meetings in March toward establishment of municipal forests as the result of suggestions made by Perry H. Merrill, State Forester.

While some municipalities already own forest tracts, the number is comparatively few. Those which have established municipal forests either as protection for their sources of water or for income producing purposes, have found the results of the project uniformly successful.

Rutland has had a municipal forest for many years. Established primarily to protect the watershed which provides the city's supply it has been successfully "farmed" during recent years and has been income producing as well as a source of fuel supply for persons on relief.

State Forester Merrill has developed the history of a forest which was established by the village of Essex Junction in 1900. In that year the village acquired 10 acres of land and later, in 1915, added a tract of 550 acres. This later acquisition was largely a bleak stretch of sand. The total purchase price was $10,728 or about $19.50 per acre.

In 1923, the village planted 5,000 trees. Since that time, there have been yearly plantings until now there are more than 540,000 trees in the forest tract. It was estimated that the cost of planting the trees has been about one cent each for a total of $5,400. Since 1924 logs and cordwood sold have brought in a total revenue of $14,617. There is now on the land approximately 600,000 board feet of natural growth timber and 2,500 cords of wood, in addition to other second growth and planted timber.

The State forest service has assisted in the management of the forest and there is a complete network of roads and trails, several miles in length. A large storage barn built from timbers cut from the municipal forest houses water tanks, pumps and other fire-fighting equipment.

The State Department of forestry, on request, is supplying the towns with information that will aid in the establishment of more of these municipal forests throughout Vermont. Thus far, according to Forester Merrill, the proposals are receiving consideration and study by the officials of many towns.

Defence Program

Response of Vermont industry to the appeal of Gov. William H. Wills for complete data that will give an adequate picture of Vermont's potentialities in the national defense program has been swift and full. The offices of the Associated Industries, which was given the responsibility of collecting the necessary information, has been flooded with returning questionnaires which were sent to manufacturing plants last week.

According to H. Carl Olney, Manager of Associated Industries, nearly all of the major industrial plants have answered promptly as well as scores of small shops and industrial plants. The task of compiling the results of the survey is still underway it will probably be the last of the week before a comprehensive picture can be developed of the part Vermont industry is prepared to play in national defense.

Bristol for Bristol

Bristol, Vermont, is "all out" for aid to Bristol, England. A campaign is afoot in this little Addison County town to raise both funds and bundles for the English city whose name it bears. To make the drive more graphic the fund committee has placed in the windows of the First National Bank a hand-drawn map showing Bristol, Vermont, and a line stretches to the war-torn harbor of Bristol, England. A movable ship on the map keeps pace with response to the citizens of Bristol to the appeal for funds. As the financial drive closes the ship will approach closer to the overseas harbor until it finally makes its figurative way into port.

The campaign to aid its namesake town has enlisted the aid of every citizen of the Vermont community. Organizations are active and even former residents of the township have been solicited. Responses have been received so far from former citizens now residing in 13 States. An international broadcast last Sunday evening between Bristol, Vermont and Bristol, England had as speakers the mayor of the English city and officials of the Vermont town. A feature of this broadcast also was a historical script written by Merritt Allen of Bristol, and read by Prof. Leon Dean of the University of Vermont, who is a former Bristol boy.

Old Handcrafts

The old handcrafts are making a rapid comeback in Vermont, according to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil C. Lange of Stowe, who a few years ago started to develop a field for their sale. Remodelling an old barn, Mr. and Mrs. Lange started stocking Vermont-made products. Today their stock includes 240 different articles made in the State, only a comparatively small number of which are of mill or factory manufacture. In fact, the "Three Green Doors," as the ship is known, is alone in stocking Vermont handmade products in such completeness.

It is their aim, says Mr. and Mrs. Lange to carry a little of everything made in the Green Mountain State except Morgan horses, and granite and marble tombstones. The growth of handcrafts in the State showed greatest impetus during the depression years until, today many of the arts, lost for many decades, have been re-developed and in many instances are now on a commercial basis.

THE NEW 1941
Ford
That Women Like So Much
NOW ON DISPLAY AT
HOOVER MOTORS INC.
PARK SQ., BOSTON HUB. 7100

Final Week!
Pre-Inventory Clearance
OF
IMPORTED SPORTSWEAR
Sweaters and Twin-sets
Scotch Tweeds, Scarfs
Coats and Cape-coats
Auto Robes
Shawls, Knit Suits and Accessories
Regular Stock
10% off
REDUCTIONS OF
20% to 50%
ON CLEARANCE LOTS
Romanes & Paterson
381 Boylston St., Boston

Ears Are in Fashion Again

By a Staff Photographer

New Styles in Hair Dressing

Up with the hair is the dictum of hairdressers displaying their newest developments at the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association convention at the Hotel Statler. Upper: The girl at the top, Doris Poland, has a "Kitty Foyle" hair style worked out by Miss Kathryn Kenny of Boston. Irene Ryan, in the center, displays a debutante coiffure designed by Louis Bregou of Worcester. The third girl, Margaret Neville, has an evening hair dress, the work of Miss Helen Templeman, nationally known cosmetologist. Lower: Peggy Roewer as the young matron with her hair styled for formal evening wear by Miss Jeanette Johnson Hall of Brockton.

Gifts to Community Fund Above $100 Acknowledged

The Greater Boston Community Fund acknowledged today these subscriptions of $100 and over:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$8,500—Anonymous (2).
$6,000—Alvan T. Fuller.
$2,011—Christian Science Committee, First Report.
$2,000—Robert S. Bradley.
$1,875—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Bresky.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Sayles.
$1,360—Anonymous.
$1,250—Mr. and Mrs. Myer Dana.
$1,200—Miss Fanny P. Mason.
$1,125—Max E. Wyzanski.
$1,000—Charles Philip Beebe; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bristow Draper; Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew; Mrs. William Lindsey; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Maddison; Mrs. John G. Meem; Warren Motley; Mrs. J. Bertram Williams.
$925—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Friedman.
$775—Mr. and Mrs. Israel M. Levin.
$755—Louis Levin.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lee.
$706—Miss Margaret Cummings; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Katzenberg; Mr. and Mrs. Halfdan Lee.
$600—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Brickley; Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Mather.
$550—Herman and Lester Harold Dana; Mrs. Joseph Slotnik and sons.
$510—Mrs. J. Harleston Parker.
$500—Mrs. J. A. Lowell Blake; Mr. and Mrs. Russell S. Codman; Stephen S. FitzGerald; Mrs. John F. Hill, Estate of Timothy J. Kenny, additional (Total to date $1,000); Mrs. Arthur Lyman.
$450—Miss Margaret Olmsted.
$420—Benjamin H. Swig.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Everts; Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Gordon; Julia C. Prendergast; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Sonnabend.
$375—Walter A. May Jr.
$360—Mrs. Francis G. Curtis; Dr. and Mrs. Hugh K. Hatfield.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis L. Snider; Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Weld.
$330—Miss Edith Richards Bradley.
$325—Mrs. Francis W. Bird; Gorham Dana; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Peabody.
$300—Mrs. Frank Burgess; Albert A. Cohen; Samuel C. Endicott; E. Philip Finn; Harris Ginsburg; Henry Lefavour; Mr. and Mrs. Spencer B. Montgomery; Mrs. R. Hathorn Parker; Miss Alice A. Richards; Mrs. F. Foster Sherburne; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wheeler, Jr.
$290—Hobart W. Winkley.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bornstein; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds D. Brown; Talbot C. Chase; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hillson, Joseph Levy; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett; Henry Lyman, Jr.; Mrs. Irving H. Upton; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wheeler.
$240—Mr. and Mrs. James Mason Rothwell.
$225—Henry Freeman Allen.
$202—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenthal.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bartlett; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Beebe; Mrs. Theodore P. Burgess; Mrs. Eugene P. Carver, Sr.; Mrs. Archer Dana Friend; Mrs. Wheaton Kittredge; Mrs. George D. Latimer; Edward Lawrence; Mrs. John Bryant Paine; Miss Annie J. Pecker; Mrs. Thomas Reed Powell; Mrs. James W. Rollins; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Saftel; Irving Zussman.
$175—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barron, Jr.
$168—The Rev. John A. Sheridan.
$165—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Oppenheim; Mrs. David Podern and family; Miss Margaret G. Wilder.
$160—Jacob Carmen; Mrs. Theodore Jones; Miss Grace Stackpole.
$155—"A Friend"; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Reid, Jr.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Abrams; Arlington Women's Club; Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred Bloomberg; Stephen Bowen; Mrs. Edmund J. Burke; William E. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Close; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dane; Hyman Diemont; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour P. Edgerton; Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Edmonds; Dr. Abigail A. Eliot; Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Pinkel; Mrs. Stephen S. FitzGerald; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Foley; Mr. and Mrs. C. Mifflin Frothingham; Prof. and Mrs. Clarence H. Haring; Dr. and Mrs. Reid Hunt; Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, additional (Total to date $1,200); Mrs. Oliver D. Kellogg; Mr. and Mrs. Tarrant P. King; Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Leavitt; Mr. and Mrs. Myer J. Levin; Harry J. Levy; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Linenthal; Edward B. Lunn; Mrs. John C. Olmsted; Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Parsons; Miss Mary G. Pulsifer; Louis Schwartz; Miss Sarah M. Terry; Miss Ethel W. Todd; Unity Lend-a-Hand Club; Melville F. Weston.
$135—Harry Gordon.
$125—Mrs. Herbert M. Allen; Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Jr.; Mrs. Gorham Dana; Dr. Harry F. Friedman; Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hickey; Louis Kabatchnick; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Krafsur; Joseph P. McCabe; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham I. Meyer; John A. Missel; Mrs. John T. Nightingale; Miss Carolyn Olmsted; Mr. and Mrs. Sumner P. Poorvu.
$120—Caspar Motley; Edward, Albert and Jack Ravreby.
$115—Joseph G. Mazur; Jacob L. Wiseman.
$110—Miss Edith B. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Ginsburg; Joseph Goodman; Miss Margaret S. Pierce; Gibbs W. Sherrill; Miss Fanny Torrey Sturgis; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Svetkey.
$105—Mr. and Mrs. Paul V. Bacon; Carl P. Danner; Mrs. F. Morton Smith; Richard S. Townsend.
$100—"In Memory of C. K. C. and S. W. C."; Miss Annie E. Allen; Mrs. Calvin Austin; Mr. and Mrs. B. Devereux Barker, additional (total to date $250); Miss Anna Child Bird, 2nd; Mrs. Henry I. Bowditch; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Casson; J. Mansfield Coleman; Mr. and Mrs. W. Ogilvie Comstock; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Cushing; Mrs. Edward S. Dodge; Mr. and Mrs. Jerome I. Downes; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hyde Earle; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Ellis; Miss Myra I. Ellis; Miss Edith S. Fisher; Miss Frances B. Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Fletcher; Dr. Charles C. Foster; Miss Lydia Fuller; Mr. and Mrs. Rufus F. Hale; The Misses Hallowell; Mr. and Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hamlen; Miss Cornelia C. F. Horsford; Mrs. E. Clarence Hovey; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hutchinson; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Kosow; Mrs. John T. Lodge; Allan M. Macleod; Harold F. Mason; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. McConnel; Miss Grace C. McCormick; Mr. and Mrs. Max Miller; Mrs. May B. Morse; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Neilson; Elbridge K. Newhall; Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Newman; Nineteen Hundred Sewing Circle; Prof. and Mrs. Bliss Perry; Mrs. Samuel H. Pillsbury; Prof. Roscoe Pound; Dr. Samuel Proger; Dr. Marian C. Putnam; Anna P. Reid; Michael S. Rosenbaum; Mr. and Mrs. Simeon H. Rosenberg; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rosenfield; The Misses Sargent; Dr. and Mrs. David D. Scannell; Miss Alice Shattuck; Jacob A. Simons; Dr. and Mrs. George Gilbert Smith; Mr. and Mrs. S. Robert Stone; Dr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Verhoeff; Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Welch; Howard Whitcomb; Mrs. Robert H. White; Mrs. William Howard White; Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Winship; Mrs. Arthur Winslow; Manuel Wit.

Subscriptions of Companies

$60,158—New England Telephone & Telegraph Co employees, first report.
$40,000—Lever Brothers Company.
$3,100—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company Inc.
$3,000—Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
$2,600—Jenny Mfg. Co. and officers.
$2,500—Colonial Beacon Oil Company; Monsanto Chemical Company.
$2,300—Gulf Oil Corporation.
$1,600—William A. Feinberg & Sons.
$1,200—C. W. Whittier & Bro.
$1,000—Dewey & Almy Chemical Company.
$625—J. S. Waterman & Sons, Inc.
$550—American Oil Company.
$500—Boston Wharf Company; Burton Furber Coal Co.; Gilman Brothers, Inc.; Paine Furniture Company; Pilots of the Port of Boston; Tide Water Associated Oil Company.
$428—Massachusetts Wharf Coal Co. and Hudson Coal Co.
$335—Henry Jenkins Transportation Co. employees.
$310—W. H. Nichols & Sons.
$300—Mercantile Wharf Corporation and employees.
$275—Acorn Clothing Co.
$260—Walter Channing, Inc. and employees.
$250—Douglass & Hunneman and employees; Keweenaw Land Association, Ltd.; Paine Foundation; M. E. & C. E. Wyzanski Trust.
$235—John C. Kiley.
$220—A. W. Perry, Inc. and employees.
$215—Country Club employees.
$200—A. Broude & Co.; C. W. Claflin Company; Delaware Lackawanna & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.; Harvard Trust Company; Lincoln Oil Company, additional (Total to date $1,200); R. A. Nordblom Management Company.
$162—Clifford V. Miller, Inc. and employees.
$150—Braver, Healey & Co.; Jim Did It Sign Co.; Frederick E. Johnston; Frank H. Purington.
$132—East Boston Coal Co.
$125—Paramount Coal Co.
$110—Kaplan Furniture Co.
$100—Adams Securities Company; American Agricultural Chemical Co.; American Tool & Machinery Company; Arlington Coal & Lumber Co.; Bonded Oil System, Inc.; Ralph G. Carpenter; G. S. Cheney Company; Chelsea Clock Company; Clinton Market Co.; Cosmopolitan Mfg. Co., additional (total to date $400); Dampney Company of America; Samuel T. Freeman & Co.; Gauley Coal Land Co.; Glendale Coal Company and employees; Frank W. Morse Company and employees; John F. Murphy; Murray Shoe Co.; National Dock & Storage Warehouse Co.; Northeastern Products, Inc.; Maxwell M. Proviser; Retail Fuel Institute; Revere Knitting Mills; The Rodley Company; Seaboard Allied Milling Corp.; Somerville Retail Package Stores Association; Street & Co., Inc.; Watertown Co-operative Bank; Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. & Continental Carbon Co.

Bedford 'Port Gets Approval In Washington

The proposed auxiliary airport at Bedford, Mass., to relieve congestion at East Boston Airport was certified today by the War Department as necessary to National Defense, according to a telegram received by Senator George R. Krapf, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Legislative Affairs and Public Safety.

The telegram, signed by Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, Aide to the Chief of the Army Air Corps, read: "War Department has certified that construction of Bedford Airport as auxiliary to Boston Municipal Airport is considered necessary to national defense. Believe this project should be accorded high priority."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in his inaugural address, proposed that the State purchase in the town of Bedford land for this air field which would be used for National Defense and as an alternate field for the landing of commercial and private planes, particularly when the East Boston field is enshrouded in fog. He proposed expenditure of $10,000.

At a public hearing held by the Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety considerable opposition arose against the proposed Bedford field from residents of Bedford and Concord, while others questioned the national defense feature.

Despite receipt of the War Department telegram, members of the committee left today to view a proposed site adjacent to the Norwood Airport in Canton. This proposed site had been considered by the State Aeronautics Commission and Army engineers but was rejected in favor of the Bedford location.

Bangor Contract

Lt. Col. L. B. Gallagher of the U. S. Engineers Office announced today that a contract for the Bangor, Maine., Airport, had been awarded to T. W. Cunningham, Inc., of Winchester, subject to the furnishing of necessary bonds. The company's bid was $979,504.

$1,000,000 Error A Mechanical Slip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Treasury officials said today that a girl examiner permitted a $1,000,000 error in a Government check to get past her because "she didn't dream such a large error was possible."

Andrew Paananen, Carver, Mass., cranberry grower, received the check in the amount of $1,000,015.25 last week as an AAA payment. After startling officials at his local bank with the check, the amused Mr. Paananen sent it back to the Treasury.

Officials said the error arose, in the first place, because someone operating an electric check-writing machine accidentally touched the $1,000,000 figure before writing the $15.25 which Mr. Paananen was due to receive.

Another girl whose specific job was to examine the checks for errors, noticed the check and thought it "unusual," but assumed because of the check's size that it must be right. Officials declined to disclose her name or what, if any, discipline might be imposed.

They added that such a large error had never occurred before so they did not know exactly what would have happened if Mr. Paananen had cashed the check.

Seizure of Bases By U. S. Foreseen

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 28 (AP)—If Germany defeats England, the United States must seize all Britain's Atlantic bases from Newfoundland to South America the minute Britain falls, former United States Senator Ernest W. Gibson said.

Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, Mr. Gibson told the Burlington Lions Club that seizure of the bases, to prevent the dictator powers' getting a foothold within striking distance of American shores, would place this country instantly at war with the Axis.

Present Pay Satisfactory To Connecticut Mayor

TORRINGTON, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Mayor William A. Patten says he thinks he can "survive until next October," when his term ends, on his present salary.

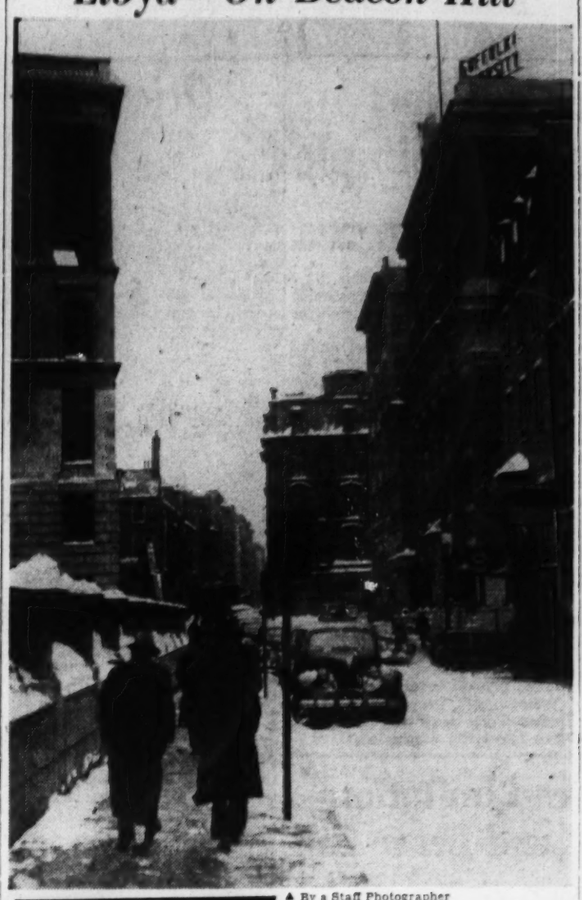
That was his answer last night to the Charter Revision Committee which proposed increasing his pay from $2,500 to $3,000 annually.

Correction

Through a typographical error, the fifth line of the first verse of the poem "Brave Britain" by Anita Gray Little, which appeared in these columns, was made to read "Still through the darkest night." It should have read "thy darkest night," which changes the sense. The correct version of the first stanza follows:

Brave Britain, strength to thee!
Vanguard of Liberty,
We heed thy call.
Where'er thy free men fight,
Still through thy darkest night
Our hearts sing: "Right is Might;
Thou shalt not fall!"

Libya—On Beacon Hill



By a Staff Artist

Gen. William Eaton

Who Raised Stars and Stripes over Derna, Libya.

By a Staff Photographer

Derne Street in Boston

Named after General Eaton returned from victorious Libyan Campaign. At left appears rear of State House. At right is Suffolk University.

U. S. Flag Once Flew Over Derna

Continued from Page 1

temperament, restrained only by effort and the tendency to be studious.

Raised on a Connecticut farm, he left while still a boy to enlist in the Continental Army where he distinguished himself as a soldier, attaining the rank of captain. Following the Revolution, he walked from his Mansfield, Conn., home to Hanover, N. H. and worked his way through Dartmouth.

Rejoining the Army, his quick temper usually had him embroiled with superior officers, but this dispostion was his chief recommendation to the State Department in choosing him to represent the Government at Tunis. It is possible that tiring of continuous bribing, the officials thought they might try a little browbeating. For such, they decided, the swaggering, rollicking, fighting Eaton was just the man.

So, bearing a letter of credence from President John Adams to, "the most illustrious and most magnificent Prince, the Bey, who commands the Odgiac of Tunis, the abode of happiness, and the most honored Ibrahim Dey, and Soliman, Aga of the Janisaries, and Chief of the Divan and all the Elders of the Odgiac," Eaton presented himself to the Bey.

Account from Journal

His account, taken from his journal, describes the scene: "Consuls O'Brien, Cathcart, and myself, Captains Geddes, Smith, Penrose, Maley proceeded from the American House to the courtyard of the palace, uncovered our heads, entered the area of the hall, ascended a winding maze of five flights of stairs, to a narrow, dark entry, leading to a contracted apartment of about 12 by 8 feet, the private audience room.

"Here, we took off our shoes; and, entering the cave, (for so it seemed) with small apertures of light with iron grates, we were shown to a huge, shaggy beast, sitting on a low bench, covered with a cushion of embroidered velvet, with his hind legs gathered up like a tailor, or a bear.

"On our approach to him, he reached out his forepaw as if to receive something to eat.

"Our guide exclaimed: 'Kiss the Bey's hand!'

"The Consul General bowed very elegantly, and kissed it, and we followed his example in succession. The animal seemed at that moment to be in harmless mood: he grinned several times; but made very little noise.

"Having performed this ceremony, and standing a few moments in silent agony, we had leave to take our shoes and other property, and leave the den, without any other injury than the humility of being obliged in this involuntary manner, to violate the second commandment of God, and offend common decency.

"Can any man believe that this elevated brute has seven kings of Europe, two republics, and a continent tributary to him, when his whole naval force is not equal to two lines of battleships? It is so!"

With this approach to his problem of strengthening the bonds of friendship with the Bey, it is not surprising that relations deteriorated.

When Eaton discovered that the rightful Bashaw of Tripoli had been displaced by a scheming brother he hunted up the rightful Bashaw, Hamet, and persuaded him to lead a revolt. Then, Eaton sailed for the United States, talked with Thomas Jefferson who apparently told him it would be a good idea—if he could get away with it, but not to blame him (Jefferson) if he failed. The Navy, Jefferson promised, would assist.

Rejoining Hamet in Egypt, the two recruited about 500 men, mostly Arabs, and about six American marines from the American ship Argus. This motley band started across the desert from Alexandria on March 8, 1805, a hot, uncomfortable march with little military activity but constant desertions, squabbles, and bribing.

Attack on Derna

They arrived outside Derna on April 26. Eaton demanded entry and supplies. The Governor of Derna replied simply: "Your head or mine," a statement, incidentally, entirely rhetorical, for the Governor escaped through a secret passageway and fled the town.

On April 27 the Argus, the Hornet, and the Nautilus arrived off the harbor.

Eaton advanced with his foot troops, scaling walls, taking advance positions, just as the "Aussies" under General Wavell. Then Hamet charged with his cavalry (mechanized divisions) and the ships gave artillery support and landed supplies.

At four p. m., the 15 stars and the red and white stripes flew above the Governor's palace. Derna was captured! On to Tripoli!

But word came that the Tripolitan troops were advancing. Eaton fortified himself in Derna. On May 13 the attack came, and was repulsed and Eaton was all for marching on.

Before he could, however, the United States Government signed a quick peace with the Bashaw, and Eaton, mortified, angered, was forced to evacuate Derna in the middle of the night. He took Hamet aboard the Constellation (now at Newport, R. I.) and dropped him at Syracuse.

Then, he returned to the United States where he was received as a hero, especially by the Massachusetts merchants who had suffered so much at the hands of the Barbary pirates. The street immediately behind the State House on Beacon Hill was named Derne (as the name of the town was then spelled) and the General Court granted Eaton 10,000 acres of land.

Eaton was highly resentful of the treatment afforded himself and Hamet by the Government and spent several years in recrimination.

Pioneer Valley Apple Fete Indorsed by Saltonstall

The inauguration on Thursday of the Pioneer Valley Apple Festival in western Massachusetts was hailed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as a very worthwhile apple promotion plan.

The Governor added, "The bright red apples of the Pioneer Valley are justly famous in the markets of the East, and should be more fully enjoyed by the consumers in central Massachusetts cities. Figures show that a large proportion of the towns of the Pioneer Valley are mainly dependent on the land for their income

Advertising Seen as Vital Defense Tool

Business and industry engaged in national defense should use advertising to hold public good will, to retain present competitive advantages and to tell the story of what private enterprise is doing to make the United States an arsenal of democracy, Miss Ellen Hess, Editor of "Tide," told the Boston Advertising Club today.

Advertising, Miss Hess said at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler, can become "as truly an instrument of national policy as it is now of business policy."

"There is work for advertising to do," Miss Hess declared, "in the whole confused and slowly evolving pattern of emergency relations between Government and citizen, business and consumer, war and peace."

"I should like to go one step further," Miss Hess told the advertisers, "and present for your consideration a specific proposal. Why not give advertising a place on the Defense Commission? Manufacturing, labor and agriculture are all well represented there, and so is every branch of distribution except advertising. It seems to me that advertising in general and advertising techniques in particular have an important contribution to make in these times. Advertising has a right to have some daily contact with measures and trends which deeply affect its own destiny. It has a duty to place at the disposal of its country what it knows about products and people and ideas."

Vermont Budget Is Up $1,347,127 But No New Taxes

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 28 (AP)—Gov. W. H. Wills presented to a joint Vermont legislative session today a biennial budget of $21,922,532 for the biennial period beginning July 1—an increase of $1,347,127 over the current biennial budget.

Pledged revenue of the Highway Department — earmarked receipts from registration fees and gasoline taxes, not all of which has been appropriated hitherto — accounts for $1,118,468 of the increase. The increase in the general fund allotments is $231,049.

Governor Wills asked no new taxes. He estimated biennial receipts at $22,017,793, which would provide a budget surplus of $95,261 for the biennium.

Shoe Firm Fined For Labor Violation

Fines totaling $5,000 were levied against the Peerless Shoe Corporation of Ware, Mass., its plant superintendent and two foremen in Federal District Court today for violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The superintendent, Benjamin Magnus, was fined $500 and the two foremen $250 each. The company—which employs 900 and is one of seven owned by a parent concern employing in all 6,000—was fined $4,000. The decision was handed down by Judge Hugh D. McLellan.

41 Officers Named For State Guard

Appointment of 41 of the 101 provisional officers to recruit enlistments in the new 5,000-man Massachusetts State Guard was announced today by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.

These officers have passed the examination held by the State Military Commission headed by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Ret.

The remaining 60 officers will be appointed next week, General Erickson expects. Tomorrow Col. Thomas J. Tierney, State Surgeon General, and Col. Patrick O'Brien are leaving for the Western part of Massachusetts to examine candidates for recruiting officer positions in that section.

Scottish Concert to Aid British Relief Campaign

A Highland Scottish concert to provide funds for a mobile canteen for Great Britain will be given in the Tremont Temple Auditorium, Boston, tomorrow at 8:45 p. m. The concert will be given under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the Cape Breton Island Gaelic Foundation, Inc.

Entertainment will be provided by Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish concert star, who has been heard on the air in the past. There will also be dancing by members of a Scottish Highland dancing company and the Boston Highland Pipe Band. Gaelic singing will be given by a chorus of 35 voices.

N. H. Senate Votes For 'All Out' War Aid

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Jan. 28

The State Senate today voted unanimously to call upon President Roosevelt to "extend all possible assistance to England."

The resolution also called upon the Government to "draft the people of this country to work upon national defense projects on the same basis as they now are drafting men for military training."

Richard Burgin as Conductor—Backstage at Radio Rehearsal

Symphony's Monday Concert Directed by Concertmaster

Richard Burgin, who directed the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall last evening, hits a high mark as a conductor in respect of style and "school." He has a beat so clearly defined that the audience can fairly see the music to which it listens. His hand adapts itself, moreover, to the particular work under performance, having one sort of motion for the composing of the eighteenth century, another sort for that of the nineteenth, and still another for that of the twentieth. Then the very attitude of the man changes with the immediate job. One figure of a conductor stands before the desk upon which lies a score of Bach, and a quite different figure confronts a score of Mendelssohn; and so, too, for Ravel and Tchaikovsky.

Not every hero of the baton gives quite such expression of himself, and perhaps an individuality of this stamp goes only with an artist who, like Mr. Burgin, plays the violin. Just as his violin bow acts according to the who, the what, and the when of the melody that is written as its part, so, perforce, does the stick act with reference to the compound of tunes, blasts, and crashes set down for the ensemble to reproduce.

If anything lacks in the matter, it is the one-handedness of his conducting. Many modern masters of orchestral interpretation, though not all, have developed gestures with the left hand which qualify their style greatly and give variations and niceties to their readings that were hardly known in former days.

But speaking for the right hand, Mr. Burgin can rate as an executant of the top order. Staccato and legato make their impress on the eye as well as on the ear. We can watch the development of an accelerando and can accordingly get a double effect. The hand advises us, further, of a coming crescendo or diminuendo. We are able to anticipate the shading. We are engaged, that is to say, with the presentation two ways at once. We can keep track of what is going on by sight, if we chance to lose the trail, as must sometimes happen, by sound.

It was to be expected that Mr. Burgin, the orchestra's concertmaster, would excel in Bach; and a distinguished study, indeed, he gave of the Suite in B minor for Strings and Flute, with Georges Laurent sitting, and a part of the time standing, out at the front of the platform as soloist. In this work, the Symphony men were a chamber music orchestra of a very refined type—only two double-basses and a light sonority throughout. Other things were review pieces: Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, Ravel's "Ma Mère L'Oye," and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia.

W. P. T.

News of the Stage

"The Talley Method," S. N. Behrman's new play which was seen recently in Boston, has been booked into New Haven for four performances beginning Feb. 6. The Detroit engagement has been canceled by the Playwrights' Company and the cast will spend the first three days of the week in rehearsal.

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Cornelia Otis Skinner will be in Boston Wednesday to present a program of character sketches at fifth Morning of Diversion at the Hotel Somerset.

* * *

Ethel Barrymore will mark her fortieth anniversary as a theater star by a radio broadcast from 11.30 to midnight on Tuesday night of next week after the performance of "The Corn Is Green." Her brothers, Lionel and John, will join in the radio program.

* * *

Unless there are some last-minute changes, this week will be without a single opening on Broadway but "Crazy With the Heat" is scheduled to resume on Thursday. This will be the first week without new arrivals for some time. By February, however, the briefly suspended activity will be resumed again.

* * *

Raymond Massey has been signed to star opposite Katharine Cornell in her production of Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma." Mr. Massey has been cast as Sir Colenso Ridgeon. The firm of Motley will provide the 1906 costumes for the revival. (A note from Miss Cornell's office explains that Motley is the trade name used by three young women, Peggy and Sophia Harris and Elizabeth Montgomery:) The play will open in Detroit on Feb. 17, and is due in New York three weeks later, on March 10. Donald Oenslager is designing the scenery. Bramwell Fletcher and Whitford Kane have recently been added to the cast.

* * *

"Brooklyn Biarritz," a play about Coney Island by Beatrice Alliot and Howard Newman, is expected to open in New York in the latter part of February. Elkins and Taylor, who presented the revival of "Blind Alley" earlier this season, will be the producers.

* * *

"Popsy," the new Fred Herendeen comedy in which Al Shean is starred, will probably arrive on Broadway during the week of Feb. 10, after touring in Pennsylvania.

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Lee Cobb has returned from Hollywood to accept one of the three leading roles in "Clash by Night," the new Clifford Odets play. Lee Strasberg will direct for the Group Theater.

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Courtney Burr's first production of the season will be "The Night Before Christmas," a comedy by Laura and S. J. Perelman, which begins rehearsals late this month.

* * *

Joe E. Brown is announced for the starring role in "Western Union, Please," by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich. Mr. Hackett—currently appearing in "Mr. and Mrs. North," at the Belasco—says that rehearsals will start in a few weeks.

* * *

Langston Hughes, negro author, has been engaged by the Hollywood Theater Alliance to help with the preparation of a negro revue. The alliance's "Meet the People" is currently at the Mansfield.

Vandamm Studio

Joseph Cotten and Katharine Hepburn
In "The Philadelphia Story," Philip Barry's play, returning to the Colonial on Feb. 3.

News of the Screen

Jean Gabin, one of the most popular of French film stars, has signed a contract with Twentieth Century-Fox. M. Gabin's first picture will probably be directed by Pierre Renoir, a fellow countryman, who has recently joined the Fox directing staff.

* * *

Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy will be teamed with Fibber McGee and Molly in a forthcoming RKO production.

* * *

"That Night in Rio" has been set as the final title for the new Twentieth Century-Fox Technicolor musical, formerly known as "The Road to Rio." Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda, S. Z. Sakall, J. Carroll Naish, Curt Bois, and Leonid Kinskey are in the cast. Irving Cummings directed.

* * *

Joan Crawford has started work under George Cukor's direction on "A Woman's Face," her first film in many months. Melvyn Douglas plays the leading male role.

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Ida Lupino will be starred in "The Gentle People," Paramount's adaptation of the Irwin Shaw play.

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"The Forbidden City," a story by Ben Hecht about German-occupied Paris, has been bought by Alexander Korda. Mr. Hecht is now working on the screen play. The same background has been utilized by Ladislaus Bus-Fekete for his story, "Reunion," the purchase of which was announced recently by M-G-M.

* * *

The première of "Virginia," starring Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll, will be held tonight at the Paramount Theater, New York, under the sponsorship of the Maple Leaf Fund, Canadian organization for British war relief. Participating in the accompanying program will be Raymond Massey as master of ceremonies, Glenn Miller and his orchestra, Anton Dolin of the Ballet Theater, Raoul Jovin of the Metropolitan Opera, and Victor Guggin, president of the Maple Leaf Fund. Madeleine Carroll will talk to the audience via telephone from California.

McArthur to Conduct

Edwin McArthur will conduct a single performance of the Metropolitan Opera season in Boston, at the matinee on April 2. The opera has not yet been settled on, but it probably will be one of the Wagnerian music dramas, with Mme. Flagstad in the principal role.

Mr. McArthur will also conduct Metropolitan performances in New York on Feb. 17, March 1, and April 12. This last performance, a Saturday matinee, will be radiocast from coast to coast.

'Liberty Jones'

"Liberty Jones," Philip Barry's play with music, will open at the Shubert Theater, New York, on Feb. 5, as the fourth production of the Theater Guild's twenty-third subscription season. John Beal, Nancy Coleman, Martha Hodge, Tom Ewell, William Lynn, Ivy Scott, Howard Freeman, and Katherine Squire head the cast. John Houseman has staged the play. Settings are by Raoul Pène du Bois. Paul Bowles composed the music and the dances are by Lew Christensen.

Helen Hayes and Fred Allen Seen Preparing for Broadcast

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let us steal a look behind the scenes of a few radio programs—slip into the rehearsals of comedy and dramatic presentations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Whether they are scheduled for for one hour or for 15 minutes these programs go through a series of rigid drills before they are put on the air. In radio entertainment, time is a far more important factor than it is for films or footlight productions. Motion picture producers are prodigal in the amount of film they expose for a feature, and five or ten minutes is of small consequence to a stage play. It is a question of seconds, however, in a radio program and directors and players are reminded of time's inexorable demands by the studio clocks' red hands.

On first hearing, a comedian, it appears, has an easier task than a performer in a strictly dramatic vehicle. In an emotional scene, even a talented actor may—though it is only a rehearsal—betray a certain nervousness, while the comedian with the breezy lines may feel further encouraged by the chuckles of the few present during the ironing-out stages of his presentation.

Helen Hayes

It is two o'clock in the afternoon on a Friday. In one of the large studios of the new CBS Studio Building in New York City, there are eight to ten persons, two of whom are holding scripts as they speak their lines in modulated tones before a microphone.

Who is the attractive woman, garbed in the simple grey striped coat and skirt? None other than Helen Hayes, who is present at one of the rehearsals of the "Helen Hayes Theater." Leaving the microphone, she tosses her little felt hat on a chair, whispers to the author of the script, then sits down and listens while her leading man and another with a Latin accent go through a scene.

There is a tenseness about this rehearsal, particularly in those episodes acted by Helen Hayes and her leading man. Miss Hayes commands especial attention. Her effortless, meaningful way of speaking and her telling nuances of expression, is something that lingers long in one's mind.

The uttering of a single word is discussed . . . It might be better spoken, it is hazarded by the director, with a suggestion of an accent on the final syllable. Some lines, it is decided, may have to come out. The sound effects technicians' atmospheric contributions are not precisely what's wanted.

Fred Allen

And now to the studio where a renowned comedian is holding forth. He is Fred Allen and when he enters, right on time, the first thing he does is to hang his hat and coat on the microphone stand. Scripts are handed to those who are to assist Fred Allen in this show, the author of which is also Fred Allen. Soon one gathers that it is enjoyable to take part in a Fred Allen presentation, for while the players who are actually reading their lines keep straight faces, those awaiting their turn are convulsed with laughter. Mr. Allen alone is really absolute master of himself.

Every performer is not only highly efficient, but extraordinarily versatile. The rehearsal goes like clockwork, everyone being on his cue. Mr. Allen is a sterling example of assurance as he stands before the microphone. No sooner has Mr. Allen finished one section of his show than he repeats it. It is a snappy performance, wherein some of the performers have quasi dual roles. A night club entertainer may meet with an untimely end, but the performer of that part soon is heard again in an entirely different portrayal.

"Honest Abe"

In another studio eight men were sitting around a table. It might have been a board of directors' meeting of a bank. But, actually, it was a rehearsal of the first script reading for one of the episodes in the CBS production, "Honest Abe," a title that, of course, refers to Abraham Lincoln The episodes in this program series are very carefully constructed, particularly as to historical accuracy.

Ray Middleton, a fine figure of a man, impersonates Lincoln. He has a capital voice for the role There were time when the majority of the men were told to give ad libbing undertones, while two leading characters were close to the microphone.

The Goldbergs

Gertrude Berg is the author, director and leading player of the popular CBS serial program, "The Goldbergs," which is heard from Mondays through Friday. Miss Berg does not hesitate to criticize her players—an elderly man, a girl and a boy about 18 or 19, neighbors and a pseudo vocal instructor. As Mrs. Goldberg, Miss Berg is petulant and persistent. As Miss Berg she will admonish the man who figures as her husband, "Say 'Thank you' sarcastically." Or "Get life into it" and "Be a little shrewder."

Another serial program is "We, the Abbots." At a rehearsal one was struck by the efforts of a very busy and efficient sound effects technician. He rang a telephone bell, took a receiver off a hook, started the whirring of an automobile motor, closed a door, opened another door—all in a short space of time.

Isabel French
To sing at Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 3.

Fokine and Isadora

Continuing the discussion of Michel Fokine, the great choregrapher who will be represented by six ballets, staged under his personal supervision, it is said, on the programs of the Original Ballet Russe to be seen at the Boston Opera House Feb. 18 to 22:

Fokine's reforms, which replaced the inevitable pas and enchainements of traditional ballet with combinations of steps and movements more expressive of mood and character, extended mimetics from face and hands to the whole body, and included the corps de ballet in the new regimen of expressiveness, and finally, supplanted the conventional ballet uniform of white tutu, pink tights and slippers with costume appropriate to the nationality or period of the ballet's mise en scène, and the former tinkling ballet accompaniment with music of greater intrinsic value, in a general alliance of the arts into balletic unity—these reforms, so far-reaching in their effect, were begun before the ballet master met Isadora Duncan.

When he first saw her in St. Petersburg, he was impressed with her departures from convention and artificiality, in sympathy with many of her ideas; but her approach to dance was entirely personal, her dancing diametrically opposed to ballet. The widely credited influence of Isadora on his own work, he in general denies.

"No artist can tell to what extent his work is the result of the influence of others and to what extent it is his own," he is quoted as saying, in the article "Fokine and Modern Ballet," by Arnold L. Haskell, recently quoted on this page. "I cannot therefore judge to what extent the influence of the old tradition is preserved in the new ballet and how much the new ideals of Duncan are reflected in it. As a matter of fact the new Russian ballet is sharply differentiated by its principles both from the older ballet and from the art of that great dancer.

* * *

"I remember well going to see her with Diaghileff. I became most enthusiastic because I realized that here were the very elements that I preached. I found all the expressiveness, simplicity, and naturalness that I hoped for in my own colleagues. With that initial conception there is some similarity in our aims, but there is still greater dissimilarity and our actual methods could not be more different.

"Let us contrast our viewpoints. She stood for the freedom of the body from clothes; I believe in the obedience of the costume to the movements of the body and its proper adaptation to style period. She had one plastic conception for all periods and nationalities, while I am essentially interested in the movements of each individual person. She, for instance, had the same form of dance for Wagner, Gluck, Chopin, the Spanish dances of Moszkovski, and the waltzes of Strauss. The national character is absent; only ancient Greece existed for her, as if it were adaptable in its form to all periods. For me art is very closely united with the time, place, and nationality of its creation, and without this approach, art loses a great deal.

"My Russian, Egyptian, and Oriental ballets, my romantic works such as 'Le Spectre de la Rose,' 'Carnaval,' and 'Les Sylphides,' have nothing in common with her. The resemblances are in the ballets 'Daphnis and Chloe,' 'Narcissus and Echo,' the bacchanals from 'Cleopatra' and 'Tanhäuser.'

* * *

"We studied the same vases in the same museums; but even here her dance is free, my dance is stylized and my movements are highly complex. The similarity lies in plastic and the design of poses. I am very happy that in the treatment of ancient Greek themes—her chosen terrain—I have something in common with her, just as I am delighted to differ in other periods and moods.

"I have always been a great admirer of Duncan. The reaction against the unnaturalness of the ballet, the freedom of the body from tight clothes, the inspired simplified dance all come from Duncan. But why should we be limited to naturalness? Is not our art the development of nature to its highest forms? It is impossible for a dancer not to know how to walk and run naturally, but it is equally impossible to be limited only to walking and running. One must explore further into the developments of body movement. Movement is complicated and has wisdom. It was created by the centuries, by human history."

Those last two sentences bear re-quoting, the utterance of the wise man of ballet, whose creations today are as fresh and original, each as different from those that have gone before, as were the creations of his earlier days, still the most popular among ballet audiences. Probably no ballet is more beloved than "Les Sylphides," which with "Carnaval" and "Pétrouchka" among the older favorites is to be included in the forthcoming repertoire of the Original Ballet Russe. Works new to Boston are "Paganini," based on the life of the celebrated violinist, and "Cinderella." "Coq d'Or," one of his more recent productions, is also scheduled for the Boston season.

M. L.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the St. Olaf Choir of St. Olaf College, Minnesota, given under the auspices of the New England Christian Committee for Refugees. Melius Christiansen, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Escape to Glory," Constance Bennett and Pat O'Brien. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"No Time for Comedy," Rosalind Russell, 3, 6:30, 10. "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic—
New England premiere of Walt Disney's "Fantasia." In Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. 8:30. (Beginning tomorrow; Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.)

Metropolitan—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 10 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 9:45. "Life With Henry" Jackie Cooper, Leila Bracken and Hedda Hopper. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn, and Olivia De Havilland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:50. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Bowery Boy." 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10. "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:15, 5, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The U. S. Marines," "Information Please," "Radio's Take It or Leave It," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Haviland, and Thomas Mitchell. 12:20, 4:50, 9.

Telepix—
"Quentin Reynolds' 'Christmas Under Fire,'" "Information Please," "Old New Orleans," "Life in the Marine Corps," "Rube Goldbergs Inventions," "British Columbia," color cartoons, and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:38, 5:12, 7:38, 10:12. "Revolt of the Zombies," 10:55 a. m., 1:29, 4:03, 6:29, 9:03.

Tremont—
"City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15.

Uptown—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone, Warren Williams, Peggy Moran. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1, 3:35, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2, 6:45-11, 1:45. Evenings 6-12.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Bing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "Theodore Goes Wild," Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2, 5, 8:05. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2 and 8.
Brookline Village: "Girls Under 21," Rochelle Hudson. 4:30, 7:54. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:49, 9:23.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 5:45, 9. Selected short subjects.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:17, 9:17. Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Devil Bat." 2 and continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:10, 9:25. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:05, 8:23. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:53, 6:54, 10:06.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "The Letter," Bette Davis.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 3:15, 7, 9:50. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 1:50, 8:25.
Park: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Girls Under 21." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 1:53, 6:55, 10:03. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:17, 8:17.
Hyde Park: "The Raven," Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. "Where Did You Get That Girl?"

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvin Douglas. "Street of Memories." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:30, 8:15. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 4 and 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler and Marjorie Weaver. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:06, 6:16, 9:26.
Mystic: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Melvyn Douglas and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.
Orpheum: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:15, 8. "Melody and Moonlight." 3:35, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 8. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:08, 9:32.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "East of the River," 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 3:30, 8. "Blackout." Conrad Veidt. 2, 9:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "The Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien. "Dreaming Out Loud," Frances Langford.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 8.
Capital and Ball Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson." 2. Evenings at 6:30.
Davis Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Rangers of Fortune." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "No time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMuray 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "The Quarterback." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Meet the Missus," Roscoe Karns and Ruth Donnelly. 2:09, 7:54. "The Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:45 and 7:40.
Watertown Square: "Spring Parade." "Black Diamonds." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "South of Suez" George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Dr. Kildare Goes Homes," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 3:43, 8:03. "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 2:10, 6:30, 10:06.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
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BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
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"Funniest play you ever saw."—*Cue*
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER · Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan · Reynolds Denniston
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MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

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"A roaring musical."—*Atkinson, Times*
ETHEL MERMAN in
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COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—*Walter Winchell*
William GAXTON · Vera ZORINA · Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
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A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BRy. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c
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MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-6363
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN *presents*
COWL *A New Comedy by* JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith · PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

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Hawks Here Confident of Stopping Bruins—Former Olympian Set Stage for Mark

Locals Have Not Found Chicago Easy to Beat in Games Played

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fourteen straight games without defeat is the object of the Boston Bruins when they meet the Chicago Black Hawks at the Boston Garden tonight. No team in the National Hockey League can touch the pace of the B's at the moment. Even more important than continuing the stretch of games without defeat, however, is the stern chase of the league-leading Toronto Maple Leafs.

The standing this morning reveals that the Leafs are six points ahead of Boston, or three full games. A victory tonight would put the locals within striking distance and that is the intention. Defeating Chicago, incidentally, is something the Bruins have not found so easy to do this season.

The Black Hawks have fared rather well against Rangers and Bruins this season. They have beaten Rangers four times without loss and tied once. Against Boston, the Thompson sextet has won two, lost one and tied two. Detroit and Toronto have been the real thorns in the Chicago plans in that they have taken a total of seven games from the Hawks while losing only two.

Hawks Confident

Upon arrival here the Hawks were a confident lot in that they had lost only one game out of their last eight. They are pleased with the play of their new goalie, Sam Lo Presti, and while they have had several temporary changes in the line-up, Manager Thompson appears equal to keeping them moving along at a winning pace.

Chicago's line-up will vary somewhat from that employed in their last appearance here. Joe Cooper is on the ailing list and Max Bentley, brother of Doug, is out for seasoning. Dave MacKay, promising rookie defensman, who has been with Providence during other visits here of the Hawks, will be in the line-up, and Regis "Pep" Kelly, former Toronto wing, who also was in the minor league when the Hawks were last here, is again wearing the major-league uniform.

These games between the Hawks and Bruins this season have been lively affairs. The two in Boston kept the hockey fans on edge throughout, with the visitors winning the opening game of the season here, 6 to 5, and the wide-open hockey and frequent scoring furnished excitement enough. The next game was played here Jan. 5, and the two teams were locked in overtime at two-all with another evening of exciting play.

Won in Chicago

Out in Chicago the Bruins squelched the Hawks in one game 2-0, which left the Chicago fans a little sour on their favorites, but the other two games were crowd-pleasers, Chicago winning one of them 3-2 in overtime and the other a high-scoring affair going to an overtime tie 4-4.

Bruins will skate out on the ice tonight with Flash Hollett and Mel Hill back in the line-up. Certain of the galleryites have been calling for the return of Hollett, and this time he appears in a regular defense position alongside of Johnny Crawford. Reports from New York say that he did well in the 6-1 game against Amerks, scoring one of the goals. Hill did not figure in the scoring that night but performed satisfactorily to Manager Ross.

* * *

Chicago is not exactly gifted with high scorers according to figures released today . . . George Allen tops the list with 12 goals and 10 assists . . . Mush March, dynamic little right winger, who usually placed high, is not even among the first 40 . . . Bill Carse follows Allen with five goals and 15 assists.

* * *

Although Manager Thompson was one of the original New York Rangers, he parted willingly from Lester Patrick when traded to Chicago, and takes great glee in having beaten the Patrickmen four times this season . . . Chicago has always had a good skating crew, and while they seldom have much bulk on the forward line, they are usually fiery and rugged checkers with a flare for close back-checking.

* * *

Montreal Canadiens have sent Tony Graboski to New Haven, but he is to report back for the game in New York Sunday night . . . The game here tonight is the only one on the schedule, and the result cannot make any immediate changes in the standing . . . If Phil Watson is out a game or two from the Rangers line-up he will be missed . . . Where Capt. Art Coulter was the redeeming feature of the defense in recent years, Watson has proved the spark-plug of the offense this season . . . The Ranger defense has not regained its former ability yet, despite the return of Coulter.

Goalie Making Good in Majors

Wide World

Sam Lo Presti, Hawk Netminder

Chicago usually turns up with goalies in times of need and when Paul Goodman faltered this season, Lo Presti was called from Kansas City and has been beaten only once in the last eight games. He will face the Bruins tonight.

Beccali Unsung Hero of Record Prout Mile

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The twentieth annual Prout carnival goes down as one of the most interesting indoor track shows in New England history. Walter Mehl was great in running his 4:9.7 mile and was properly acclaimed the outstanding athlete in the meet. One cannot easily forget the piston-like power of Greg Rice's remarkable legs as he flew past Don Lash on the bell lap in a 9:4 two-mile. Campbell Kane, Roy Cochran and Ed Dugger won trophy races in spectacular fashion. A couple of the relays were thrillers. But in our book the unsung hero of the evening was little Luigi Beccali, who returned to New York minus a trophy or medal.

During the early stages of the record-breaking mile, Beccali was the whole show. With his black hair flopping up and down, he led the field by two yards as he passed the quarter-mile post in 61.2 seconds. At the half-mile he was clocked at 2m. 4.4s., and still running strong. At the end of the eighth lap, the former Olympian from Italy was still out in front. But on the back stretch of number nine he faded quickly from first to last. When Mehl flashed past the three-quarter flag in 3:9 and the finish line in 4:9.7, Beccali was lost in the shuffle.

Failed to Finish

Beccali had thrilled the packed Garden through the first half of the race, but few remembered he was still on the floor after John Munski had almost nipped Mehl at the tape; after young Leslie MacMitchell had come home a strong third in 4:10.2. In fact, Luigi stepped off the track before reaching the finish line. He forgot his pace and trotted along watching the Mehl-Munski duel.

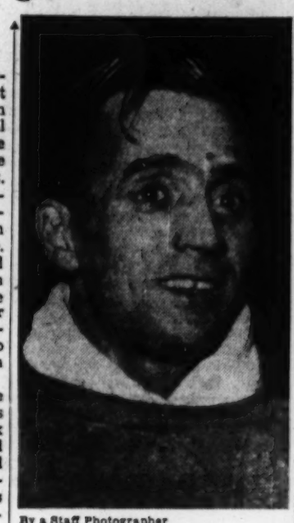
As Mehl said after the race, it was sink or swim for Beccali. Trying desperately to stay up among the leading milers in the eyes of the track fathers, Luigi needed a first, second or third in the Prout special to earn future invitations. Remember, he had run a poor V. F. W. mile. A Metropolitan A. A. U. triumph had regained some of his lost prestige, but a good Prout showing was needed to clinch it.

Millrose Two-Mile

There is no way of knowing at this time how Beccali will be accepted in the future. However, the Millrose Games committee has entered him as a two-miler, and if this is a hint of what the veteran can expect for the rest of the winter, the track crowd is a little short-sighted. It is hoped that the B. A. A. Games, scheduled for the Garden one week from Saturday, will give Luigi another chance in the mile.

The record books show that Mehl was the Prout winner and that Beccali failed to finish. But how can any clear-thinking official ignore the role Luigi played in that 4:9.7 performance?

Before leaving the Hub after competing in the V. F. W. meet, Gene Venzke predicted that fellows like Munski, Mehl and Chuck Fenske were capable of getting down to real fast miles this winter "if somebody will go out and set an early pace." Gene pointed out that Munski is a strong finisher, but is apt to take his time during the first three quarters. Beccali proved Venzke's contention here Saturday. But if Luigi is not invited back, who is there to do the wind breaking in the B. A. A. special?



By a Staff Photographer
Luigi Beccali

* * *

Spike marks . . . As his coach, Emil Von Elling, predicted, Leslie MacMitchell made a surprise showing in the Prout mile . . . As a matter of fact, it was the fastest mile in the boy's short but brilliant career . . . Had he done it a couple of weeks before, he would have walked away with the V. F. W. mile . . . He will bear watching in the B. A. A. meet, if he enters . . . In setting his Boston mile record of 4:10 a while back, Glenn Cunningham was caught at 60.6, 64.8, 62.6 and 62 for the quarters . . . Mehl was clocked at 61.2, 63.2, 64.6 and 60.7 for his 4:9.7 . . . Jimmy Herbert needs only one more victory in the 600 to retire the Millrose trophy . . . He won in 1937 in 1m. 12.3s., and last year in 1m. 11.4s. . . . One of these nights Jim Kehoe is going to run the 1,000-yard field into the ground . . . The boy is too good a runner to trail Campbell Kane forever.

Wildcat Ski Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 28—As mid-year examinations brought a temporary halt to athletic competition at the University of New Hampshire this week Coach Eddie Blood took time out to add up his ski team's records as the first step in selecting his entries for the Dartmouth Winter Carnival meet Feb. 7-8.

After sending his skiers through one intercollegiate meet and four week ends of individual competition, Coach Blood finds that two freshman—Al Merrill of Andover, Maine, and Ralph Townsend of Lebanon, N. H.—top his list. Merrill started his way to prominance in his first year of college skiing by capturing first place in individual standings at the College Week meet at Lake Placid. Since then he has taken two seconds and a fifth in cross country at Franconia and the Eastern Slopes meets.

Townsend, younger brother of the New Hampshire captain, last week end captured second places in the Eastern Slopes cross country and slalom. Eighth place man with two thirds, at Placid, Ralph placed second at Franconia in cross country two weeks ago and third at Belknap in individual points last week.

The two freshmen are certainties to compete at Hanover along with Capt. Paul Townsend, who placed sixth at Placid and since has won a third and fourth in cross country at Franconia and the Eastern Slopes.

Bobby Clark of Franconia, New Hampshire's top-flight slalom runner, and Bill Keough, all-round skier, are two others who probably will be included in the competition two weeks away.

Cooke Advances

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., begins his quest of a fourth consecutive winter tournament victory in the University of Miami invitation meet today.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago, former national champion who lost to Kovacs in the St. Petersburg finals last Sunday, also unlimbers his racket.

Kovacs opens against Lewis Brownstein of the University of Miami, with the winner to play Tommy Kahler of Miami later in the day.

Riggs opposes Jack Waters of Miami.

First of the seeded entrants to begin action, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Billy Gillespie of the University of Miami breezed through their opening matches. Cooke subdued Jack Kristufek of the University of Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—1, while Gillespie trimmed Larry Larson of Coral Gables, 6—2, 6—3.

'Pics to Leave For Game With River Vale Six

The Boston Olympics, tumbled out of fourth place in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League standing last week end, hope to climb back again when they meet the River Vale Skeeters in New Jersey tomorrow night.

At present the Skeeters are just one point above the Olympics, so that a victory for the local skaters would send them back into the place they had held since the first of the year.

This game tomorrow night will be the only mid-week clash for the 'Pics, who are scheduled to play two more games on the week end. Saturday night they face the Baltimore Orioles at the Garden, and on Sunday they move down to New York to play an afternoon game with the Rovers.

In a way their opponents of the coming week end are fortunate choices, for these are the two teams Coach Hago Harrington's boys have enjoyed meeting most this winter. Against the second-place Orioles the Olympics have won four, tied two, and lost two, while against the last-place Rovers they have won four and lost three.

Danny Sullivan, the Olympics' outstanding left wing who has been out with a shoulder injury, will still be absent until the New York game at least. Coach Harrington plans to keep Bob Jeremiah in his place on the first line. He also intends to take the Junior trio of Johnny Fitzgerald, Ernie Garron, and Art Shaughnessy to River Vale tomorrow night and to use it again as a unit. These boys made a good showing against Atlantic City here last Sunday.

Quadrangular League Play Gets Under Way Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All may be quiet in local college hockey circles this week as far as competition is concerned, but over at The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton, Harvard was industriously practicing today for the annual Quadrangular League round robin.

However hard it practices, the Crimson has little to bank on except hope as league play get under way this Saturday with Yale, the defending champion, meeting Princeton at Princeton. Harvard will not start until the following Saturday when it will face the Tigers at Boston Arena.

So far this season Coach Clark Hodder's sextet has not been able to win so much as one game, the best it has done having been a 2-2 tie with the 97 Club. In other games it has bowed to Northeastern, St. Nick's, Boston University, and to Princeton twice.

Harvard has this winter what is probably one of its weakest teams in history. The boys have had plenty of skating practice and are tireless on the ice, but they just have not the ability when it comes to playing hockey. And on the eve of the regular Quad League season, they appear to be about to duplicate their record of last season when they dropped six straight league contests.

Yale Favored

A studied glance at the prospects in league play this winter would seem to indicate that Yale will again win the championship. Outside of Boston College, the Elis have the most impressive record in the East so far this season, and in fact the boys from New Haven even boast a victory over the Eagles. Yale defeated B. C. 4-3 in the latter's opening game for their only defeat in 11 games.

Using Boston College as a measuring tape, it is found that both Princeton and Dartmouth have been brushed aside by the Eagles. Harvard has not played them, and perhaps it is just as well, for they have average nine goals per game as against three for their opposition. Princeton lost to the Eagles 6-9, while Dartmouth bowed twice, 3-4 and 3-8. That last defeat, incidentally, was the worst ever inflicted by an American team upon a sextet coached by Eddie Jeremiah.

Beat Harvard

Another measuring stick might be Boston University, which lost to Yale 12-0 and to Princeton 6-1. The Terriers then turned around and handed Harvard a 7-3 lacing. They are scheduled to meet the fourth Quad League entry, Dartmouth, Feb. 5, and the results of that game may be interesting.

Yale last winter went undefeated in capturing the league title, which it last held in 1935. Winning the title in undefeated fashion is becoming something of a habit, for Dartmouth won six straight games in 1938 and 1939, while Harvard started it all by doing it in 1937. Yale last year won five and tied one.

Terrier Comment

Interesting comments on the Yale and Princeton teams were brought back to Boston a short while ago by the Boston University players, who met both teams in the same week. The Terriers were unanimous in declaring Yale to be the better team. "They are big, fast, and rugged," said the Bostonians, "and we don't see how they can miss. Their forwards are speedy enough to skate both ways effectively, and if they should fail to come back, the defense is big enough to take care of itself. And their goalie, Fred Kieckhefer, is one of the best. We couldn't get a shot past him—what few we really got off."

The only black mark on the Yale record this season is a 3-5 upset loss to Williams early this month. The only other defeat the Elis have suffered was to Minnesota, 4-5, as they split a two-game series during the Christmas holidays with last year's National A. A. U. titleholders.

Princeton will play Army at West Point tomorrow before becoming host to Yale Saturday. The Tigers' last start was Jan. 11, when they lost to St. Nick's 3-6.

Sports Around the Hub

Unicorn Entries Rolling In

For the first time in the history of the meet, Alabama State Teachers College will be represented in the B. A. A. Games. Dave Albritton, Charley Walker and Leo Tarrant today entered the fifty-second annual Unicorn track and field carnival, which comes to the Garden one week from Saturday. Albritton, now an instructor in industrial arts, is the world record holder in the high jump and holder of numerous crowns in that specialty. Walker, a brother of the former Ohio State star, is also a high jumper. Tarrant will compete in the 50-yard dash here and the high jump.

* * *

The Unicorn committee announces also that Harold Davis, the sensational Salinas Junior College (Calif.) sprint star, will make his New England debut a week from Saturday. Called by West coast critics the "world's fastest human," Davis has beaten every outstanding dash man in the country and four times has been clocked in 9.3 seconds for 100 yards. He has tied Eddie Tolan's Olympic record of 10.3 seconds for 100 meters and bested Jesse Owens's Olympic standard for the 200 meters with a 20.4 seconds performance.

* * *

New England basketball fans will follow with considerable interest Rhode Island State's basketball invasion of Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening. The Rams, who oppose St. Francis College of Brooklyn in one half of a double-header, are one of the highest geared scoring machines in the country, but this will be their first appearance before a big house. However, they have won nine straight games this winter and should have no trouble finding the basket.

* * *

As Ty Cobb was an active player in the big leagues for 24 years, club managers would do well to listen to his advice. The Georgia Peach maintains that current spring training campaigns are too long, with too much emphasis on the gate receipts of exhibition games and not enough on the conditioning of the players. Ty contends that long exhibition cards in the spring have a telling effect on players when the regular schedule gets hot in August and September.

* * *

Ed Doherty announced this afternoon that the Red Sox had received the signed contract of Dick Newsome, right-hand pitcher purchased from the San Diego club of the Pacific Coast League. Not a youngster, he has been around the minors for several years. Last season he won 23 and lost 11 for San Diego. His home is in Ahoskie, N. C. Morning papers carried the story that Earl Johnson, rising young southpaw, had signed his Red Sox contract for 1941. His winter home is in Seattle, Wash.

* * *

Shorts. . . . Members and guests of the Boston City Club will honor the entire Boston College football squad tomorrow evening at a dinner-dance in the auditorium of the clubhouse, 14 Somerset Street. . . . More than 30 members of the Sugar Bowl team and their partners will attend. . . . Two undefeated teams of The Salvation Army basketball league will compete tonight at the Roxbury Memorial High School—Lynn and Brockton. . . . That 4:10.2 mile run by Leslie MacMitchell Saturday, when he finished third to Walter Mehl and John Munski in the Prout special, was the fastest ever run by a 20-year-old boy.

* * *

The leading skaters in the country are tuning up for the national figure skating championships, which will be held at the rink of The Skating Club of Boston on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. . . . The rink is in Brighton. . . . What ever became of Albert Powell, who was supposed to be buying the Bees? . . . Frankie Frisch has asked Ace Parker, the Brooklyn gridiron star who comes up to the Pittsburgh Pirates this spring as a rookie shortstop, to choose between football and baseball. . . . Frisch probably is talking himself out of an infielder, for it is believed that Parker will stay in cleats. . . . Mehl has challenged Greg Rice to a two-mile race at the I. C. 4-A. meet in New York March 1. . . . The national indoor tennis championships will probably be held in Oklahoma City this year. . . . Now that B. C. is scheduled to meet B. U. on the Saturday prior to the Holy Cross game, Auburn's spot on the Eagles' card remains in doubt.

Huskies to Face Maroon Quintet Saturday Night

Northeastern's varsity basketball team will resume competition this week after a battle with mid-year examinations. Springfield College is on the calendar for Saturday night in the newly renovated Johnson Memorial Gymnasium.

The Huskies lost their first home game two weeks ago, so they will be anxious to regain their winning stride. Al Pajonas, high scoring forward, has completely recovered from his ankle injury and will be available for lengthy duty.

Coach Jimmy Dunn is contemplating several line-up experiments, but he is not sure just what the set-up will be against the Gymnasts. Tom Gogan has looked good recently and may get into the starting array.

The Northeastern freshman team will play Springfield in their preliminary game. The Huskies recently scored 23 points while holding Rhode Island State freshmen scoreless, but still lost the game to the powerful "Ramlets."

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W.	L.	Points—For	Agst.	P. C.
College	3	0	136	102	1.000
Dartmouth	4	1	206	154	.800
Cornell	1	1	62	76	.500
Columbia	1	2	102	146	.333
Pennsylvania	0	1	31	34	.000
Harvard	0	4	125	164	.000
Yale	0	0			.000
Princeton					

Wild Basketball To Be Shown By Rams Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Basketball is going through its wildest stage in the Mid-West in the opinion of Tony Hinkle, Butler coach, but take it from Bill Ferguson of St. Joseph's of Philadelphia, he hasn't seen wild basketball until he sees Rhode Island State.

Ferguson should know for his team was beaten 72-66 by the New Englanders after the latter had counted seven baskets in a minute and a half early in the game. Hinkle and Ferguson made their observations at the Metropolitan Basketball Writers' luncheon yesterday.

The Butler coach will get a chance to see Rhode Island's high-scoring club in action Wednesday when it meets St. Francis in the first half of the double-header at Madison Square Garden. Butler plays Long Island University in the other game.

"Teams have gone scoring crazy in our section," said Hinkle. "But I look for it to slow down within a few years, though never to the slow type of 10 years ago."

Rhode Island State, with more than 500 fans coming via special train, will bring a team into the Garden that averaged 80 points per game and has gone over 100 several times. The leading scorer is Stanley Modzelewski, who scored 509 points last season and is averaging 21 points a game this year.

Return Contracts

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Jack Knott, right handed pitcher recently obtained from the Chicago White Sox, and Infielder Al Brancato, have returned their signed contracts to the Athletics.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ed Oliver won annual Bing Crosby golf open at Del Mar, Calif., with nine-under-par 135.

Elizabeth Hicks' 74 Revives Interest

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Match play began in the 10th annual Miami Biltmore women's golf tournament today but the locker rooms still buzzed with conversation about the amazing 74 scored by Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., in the qualifying round.

Some galleryites had feared the absence of Patty Berg, five-time winner, and National Champion Betty Jameson would detract from the tournament, but little Miss Hicks promptly revived interest.

Her score not only pared three strokes off women's par but it broke the six-year-old course record by five shots and gave her the medal by the same margin.

Giants Sign Two

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced the signing of Pitcher Japthet Lynn and Infielder Lou Chiozza to 1941 contracts.

Indians Sell Calvert

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have sold Paul Calbert, rookie right-handed pitcher, to Wilkes-Barre of the Eastern League.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 29
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, Jan. 29

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast fro mthe studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Choir; Municipal Orchestra; News in English; News of the Hungarian Association; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Irish and American Piano Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Thing on These Things." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30 News Service: talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Don Arres, tenor, and	Sports and music
3:45 "Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	orchestra	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Here's Looking at You"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	Young Widder Brown	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker, story	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong" sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Talk; Dinner Dance
6:30 Paul Sullivan	"Shall We Waltz"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Conga orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Albert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders: music	"Concert Miniatures"	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Essays in Drama"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Heirs": drama	Quiz: soloists	vocalists	Sir Wilmott Lewis	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch: E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	"Waltz Time"
9:00 "We, the People";	"Grand Central Station":	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum":	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Int. Ass'n of Fire Chiefs'	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Third period Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15 "Invitation to	speakers	guests; orchestra	Chicago game	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Learning"	Meet Edward Weeks:	"Uncle Walter's Doz-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	W. H. Chamberlin	house" comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	Dance Digest
11:15 Masterworks of	Woody Herman's Orch	Local news; weather	from London	Dance Digest
11:30 Music; records	Will Bradley's Orchestra	"Fantasia" interviews	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Ranny Weeks's Orch
11:45 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Will Bradley's Orchestra	"Fantasia" interviews	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch";	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy's Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Studio program	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.;	"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Hank Lawsen's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Singing Surf Riders
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	"Musical Callisthenics"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 "Rhythm Roundup"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	"The Voice of a City"	"Against the Storm"	Singing Strings"	Kidera and Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News talk; Georgia Mae,	"The Citadel"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	songs; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports, Weather, Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Farm Talk;	Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Meaning of News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra.	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; trans.	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, News	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"Highlights U. S. Army"	Albert May, baritone
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Radio Garden Club	Concert Orchestra
2:45 "Home of the Brave"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mrs. V. Micheles Dean.	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 News: Movie talk	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family.	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 Around the Hub	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts";	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Superman, juvenile sk.	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	Tom Mix; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Linda Lee Hoke	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Talk; Dinner Dance
6:30 News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe De Leon's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Birthday Ball
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger" sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town Meet-	Fireside Time
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelley, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?'; sk.	ing of the Air: "What	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louis Massey and	Is Our Stake in the	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 dramatisat'n; News	night"; dramatic sk.	the Westerners	Far East?"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00

Seattle Fans Want Hornsby—Seven Major League Clubs Advance Training Program

Ruth, Waner and Lyn Lary Among the 13 Applicants

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Who will be the new manager of the Seattle Rainiers, baseball champions of the Pacific Coast League? Will it be Rogers Hornsby, Babe Ruth, Paul Waner, Gabby Hartnett, Kiki Cuyler, or someone else?

These questions are at present the No. 1 topic of discussion among Northwest sports fans. The sudden passing of the beloved Jack Lelivelt left the managerial position open on one of the outstanding minor league baseball clubs in the nation.

For the past two years Seattle has won the Pacific Coast league pennant, and led all minor league clubs in attendance. So the problem of selecting a new manager is of utmost importance.

Owner Emil Sick recently released a list of 13 applicants that included the names of Hornsby, Ruth, Waner, Lyn Lary, Willie Kamm, Grover Cleveland Alexander, and Earl Sheely. However, these were only the formal applicants, and many other names have been mentioned as possibilities for the job.

Hornsby Logical Choice

Although the Seattle management is still debating the problem, many local fans consider Hornsby as the logical choice. The former big league "Rajah of Swat" has had much managerial experience, and also is well known among ball players and fans. The selection of Ruth is not given much credence, for despite the Babe's popularity, he has never established a record as a successful manager.

Hartnett and Cuyler are not yet official applicants, but both are considered "open" to an attractive offer. And it is well known that the Seattle managerial post is one of the highest paying jobs in the minors, and better than some major league positions.

Whoever does get the job, and it may even go to someone not yet considered, will have his work cut out in following after the late Jack Lelivelt, who was as popular as he was successful.

When Lelivelt was hired in the winter of 1937, the Seattle club was in the process of rebuilding, with a change in ownership. Lelivelt took that seventh place ball club of 1937, transformed it into a second place club in his first year (1938), and won the pennant his second and third years (1939 and 1940). During this time he developed and improved many ball players, including Fred Hutchinson, Alan Strange, and George Archie.

Lelivelt will indeed be missed, for he was always fair, courteous, modest, and progressive.

* * *

Two weeks of play have gone by in the Northern Division basketball race of the Pacific Coast Conference, and those surprising sophomores of the University of Washington are still in the front rank.

The Huskies have won four games and are the only undefeated team in the Northern Division. Washington State is in second place with five wins and two losses. But the rest of the standings are even more surprising. Little Idaho is tied for third with Oregon State, with two wins and three losses, and the mighty Oregons are a dismal last—one win and six losses.

Oregon failed to win a single game on her road trip to Washington State and Idaho, while Washington squeezed out two victories over the defending champions from Oregon State.

All the games were extremely close, and show the evenly-matched ability of the teams. Take Saturday night's games for example.

At Moscow, the University of Idaho trailed Oregon most of the game, although the score changed hands many times in the last few minutes. With one minute to go, Oregon was on top 38-37. Ron Harris converted from an Oregon foul and it was tied at 38-all. With 20 seconds to go, there was another Oregon foul, and Ray Turner was awarded two shots. He missed the first one, and then in a dramatic moment, swished the second for a 39-38 lead. Oregon almost won, however, as George Andrews hoisted a long shot just as the gun sounded, and the ball rimmed the hoop and dropped out.

At Seattle, Oregon State had a 32-27 lead with five minutes to go. With a minute-and-a-half left, the Huskies were ahead, 33-32. John Mandic put the Beavers even again with a foul shot, with 42 seconds to go. As the game became wild, George McNutt fouled Washington's George Fliflet. Fliflet missed. A few seconds later, Washington's Chuck Gilmur fouled Don Durdan. Durdan missed.

Exciting Game

Another foul was called on Durdan, this time awarding two shots to Washington's Norm Dalthorp, one of the three sophomore regulars. Dalthorp made the first one and Washington led, 34-33. Rather than risk giving Oregon State the ball, the Huskies refused their second foul shot, and took the ball out of bounds to "freeze" it for the remaining 30 seconds.

Dalthorp tallied 20 points in the two games.

No spectator at either of these two games could ask for anything more exciting in the way of sports entertainment.

The Huskies get a big test this week as they travel into Oregon where they must play four games in five days, against Oregon State and Oregon.

B. C.

Albert, Stanford's Smart Field General, Is Praised

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Still marveling at the team spirit that drove his Stanford eleven to victory in 10-straight games the past season, Coach Clark Shaughnessy arrived in town yesterday to attend a couple of dinners being thrown in his honor and to "have a good time generally."

Tomorrow night the Rose Bowl winner is to be the guest of the Stanford Alumni Club here, and Thursday night will dine with the Sports Writers Association in Philadelphia. If his conversation yesterday was a fair sample, both the Stanford old grads and the Philadelphia group are due to hear a great deal about Frankie Albert, the wonder-working little quarterback of the Indians, and about the winning spirit Shaughnessy ran into at Stanford.

Maybe It's 90

"I never saw anything like it," he said a trifle breathlessly, referring to the school spirit first. "Honest, I'm convinced now that spirit is about 80 per cent of a winning team. Maybe it's 90 per cent. Those boys of mine and the student body both amazed me. They had fun."

The man who went from a single victory at Chicago in 1939 to an all-winning season at Stanford in 1940 was even more rhetorical about Albert, his All-America field general.

"There's a boy," he exulted. "He's a little fellow, you know—only about 160 or 165 pounds—but what football he played for me. He's left-footed and left-handed and isn't a good enough blocker or runner to play halfback on anybody's team. But he made us the perfect quarterback.

"He's a bundle of fire, smart as a whip and quick. If the length of some of his kicks hadn't been cut down by rolling over the goal line I think he would have set an all-time punting record. He got off one quick kick that went almost the length of the field.

"He's full of mischief, too. Toward the end of a game, when we were ahead and his cue was to play safe, he would start looking over toward me and grinning and making motions like he was going to throw a pass. Ran me nearly crazy sometimes.

Four Fine Backs

"However," Shaughnessy hurriedly inserted, "we had four exceptionally fine backs. We had the conference's leading ground gainer and its leading scorers. Albert just happened to stand out because that job of handling the ball in our "T" formation was made for him."

Shaughnessy, by the way, says he's been using the "T" formation or some version of it practically all of his caching career, at Tulane and at Chicago and now at Stanford, and his rivals can look forward to still another dose of it next year.

"Of course I've made little changes," he grinned. "But I've always used the man in motion and the quarterback handling the ball."

Army Nines Will Be Eligible For Semi-Pro Tourney

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Semi-pro Baseball Congress announces that Army camp baseball teams will be eligible to compete for the national semi-pro championship this summer.

The directors plan to co-operate with government officials in organizing leagues. Under the plan Army teams will be permitted to compete in state semi-pro tournaments without qualifying in district meets.

Semi-pro officials estimated there would be at least 16,500 Army training teams in action this summer, adding that they had been informed the Government already had placed bids for athletic equipment for this number.

Ray Dumont, Congress President, said inclusion of the Army players in the program would boost the total of semi-pro teams to 80,000.

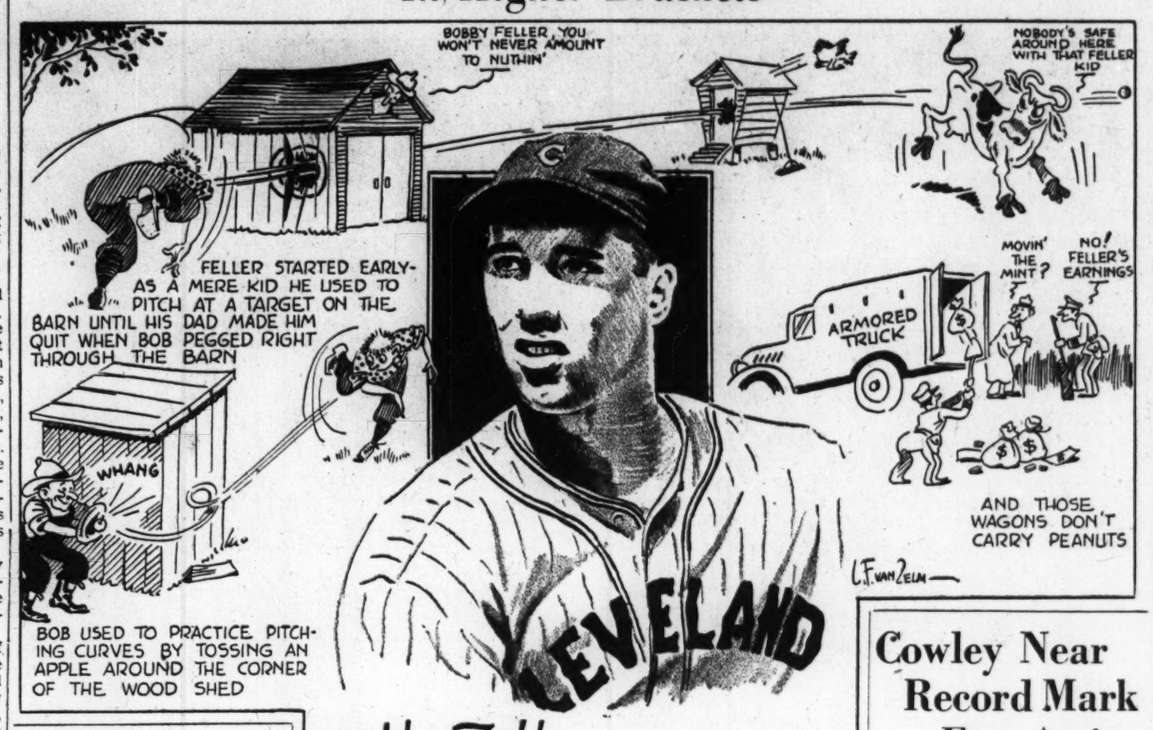
"The defense program will definitely help baseball," Dumont said. "Not only will there be more than 200,000 players in Army camps, but the increased activity in industries making war materials will result in sponsorship of more baseball clubs, thus adding Army and industrial teams to the numerous 'town' teams in every section of the country."

The Congress said it would distribute baseball rule books to Army camps throughout the country.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	19	8	3	89	57	41
Boston	13	7	9	100	71	35
Detroit	13	10	8	71	60	34
Chicago	12	11	6	68	72	30
Rangers	10	14	7	81	82	27
Montreal	10	16	4	70	83	24
Americans	6	17	7	53	107	19

In Higher Brackets


BOBBY FELLER, YOU WON'T NEVER AMOUNT TO NUTHIN'
NOBODY'S SAFE AROUND HERE WITH THAT FELLER KID
FELLER STARTED EARLY—AS A MERE KID HE USED TO PITCH AT A TARGET ON THE BARN UNTIL HIS DAD MADE HIM QUIT WHEN BOB PEGGED RIGHT THROUGH THE BARN
WHANG
MOVIN' THE MINT?
NO! FELLER'S EARNINGS
ARMORED TRUCK
AND THOSE WAGONS DON'T CARRY PEANUTS
C. F. VAN ZELM
CLEVELAND
BOB USED TO PRACTICE PITCHING CURVES BY TOSSING AN APPLE AROUND THE CORNER OF THE WOOD SHED
Bobby Feller, 22 YEAR OLD VAN METER, IOWA, FARM BOY WHO WILL GET $30,000 FROM THE CLEVELAND INDIANS, THUS MAKING HIM ONE OF THE HIGHEST PAID MOUND ARTISTS IN BASEBALL HISTORY
ADV.
RADIO
CONTRACT
TESTIMONIAL
ADV.
FELLER PROBABLY RAKES IN ANOTHER $10,000 OR SO BY ENDORSING ADVERTISED PRODUCTS

By a Staff Artist

Dykes Discusses American League Flag Situation

CHICAGO (AP)—Sly Jimmy Dykes doesn't like that early season pressure, so he's telling his stove league companions that the American League has four clubs better than his White Sox.

"The pennant fight should be between the Yanks and the Indians," says Jimmy, "with the Tigers and Red Sox the other two teams in first division."

But even while he is saying this you suspect that Dykes has some rather well defined plans to make himself look bad as a prophet. After all, the Sox have missed the first division only once in the past five years, and they look no worse on paper now than in recent preseason calculations.

The loquacious Sox boss came out of the winter maneuvering with Bill Knickerbocker, a former Yankee reserve, who has the second base job until somebody takes it away from him.

"I think Knickerbocker will hit between .285 and .300," Dykes explains. "If he can do that, he's my man, although three others—Dario Lodigiani, Don Kolloway and Jimmy Webb—will get a shot at the spot. I'm going to try Lodigiani at third, too. That might be the best spot for him."

He plans to use chunky Bill Dietrich as a starting pitcher in place of the departed Jack Knott, sold to the Athletics.

"Dietrich was in great shape the latter part of last season," he added. "He may be ready to round out our pitching staff along with Ted Lyons, Johnny Rigney, Thornton Lee and Ed Smith."

He admitted borrowing the methods of football coaches in forecasting no better than a fifth place finish for the Sox.

"I'm just putting some of my pals like Roger Peckinpaugh, Joe McCarthy, Del Baker and Joe Cronin on the spot," Dykes said. "You don't think I'm silly enough to put myself on the spot, do you?"

Ted Williams Is Subject to Army Call in Summer

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Ted Williams, youthful slugging outfielder for the Boston Red Sox of the American League, may find himself in an Army uniform next summer.

The Minneapolis draft board, where he is registered, informed Williams he was subject to call sometime during the summer unless he was given deferment. Williams, in his selective service questionnaire, said he was sole support of his mother, who resides in San Diego, and this may put him on the deferred list.

Williams also said he has heard further from Eddie Collins, Vice-President of the Boston Red Sox, concerning his 1941 contract and has replied to the Bosox official. Whether acceptance of salary terms was contained in that letter, Williams would not disclose.

It was reported here once last week Williams had signed for $18,000. But he later denied he had come to terms.

Yankees Call In Three

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees announce they will take three of their farm club members south for the spring training season.

They are, Stanley Bordagaray, right-handed hitting outfielder who batted .358 for Kansas City last fall; Hank Borowy, former Fordham University pitcher who won 12 and lost 10 for Newark and Tom Padden, Newark catcher.

Maguire at Glens Falls

GLENS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Fred Maguire, former major league second baseman, will manage Glens Falls in the Northern semi-pro baseball league this season. Pilot of Malone the last two years, he formerly played with the New York Giants, Chicago Cubs and Boston Braves.

Nye Wins Bacardi Cup And First Race for Cuba Trophy

BULLETIN

HAVANA, Jan. 28 (AP)—After conferring with the skippers, the race committee of the 15th annual International Star Class Regatta decided to postpone the second race for the Mid-Winter Challenge Trophy of Cuba until tomorrow.

HAVANA, Jan. 28 (AP)—After retaining the Bacardi Cup by scoring a clean sweep of the three-race series, Harry G. Nye of Wilmette, Ill., won the opening race of the series for the Mid-Winter Challenge Trophy of Cuba in the 15th annual International Star Class Regatta yesterday.

Nye sailed his trim sloop, Gale, to victory in the third race of the Bacardi Cup series yesterday morning with two Cuban yachts trailing him home. A. F. Wakefield's Dickery, another mid-western entry, and Adrian Iselin's Ace II, of Western Long Island Sound, second and third in the first two races of the series, dropped back to seventh and eighth in the final test.

Dickery placed second on total points, however, with 31 to Gale's 39. Charles de Cardenas sailed Kurush II into second place, only 22 seconds behind Gale, yesterday morning to earn third in the scoring with 29 points, one more than Ace II.

The first Cuba Trophy race, sailed with a strong northeast wind kicking up a moderate sea, resembled an encore for the first two Bacardi Cup events. Nye piloted Gale over the ten-mile windward and leeward course in 1:49:14. Walther von Hutschler of Gravesend Bay, N. Y., brought in Pimm-Too just 12 seconds behind. Ace took third place, just beating out Dickery. Clemente Inclain's Menjuly of Havana, Alfred de Marigny's Nassau entry, Concubine, Kurush and Elwood S. White's Shucks of Western Long Island Sound followed in order.

The race between Gale and Pimm-Too was a close one that wasn't decided until the yachts were well along on the final leg of the course.

Summary of the first Cuba Trophy race:

Yacht	Fleet	Finish Time	Pts
Gale, So. Lake Michigan		5:04:14	8
Pimm-Too, Gravesend Bay		5:04:26	7
Ace II, W. L. I. S.		5:07:02	6
Dickery, Sou. Lake Erie		5:07:05	5
Menjuly, Havana		5:07:10	4
Concubine, Nassau		5:07:12	3
Kurush II, Havana		5:07:13	2
Shucks, W. L. I. S.		5:13:08	1

Summary of third and last race of the series for the Bacardi Cup (starting time 10:30 a. m.):

Boat	Fleet	Time	Tot. pts.
Gale, So. Lake Mich.		12:26:05	19
Kurush II, Havana		12:26:27	29
Stardust, Havana		12:27:12	23
Menjuly, Havana		12:29:55	26
Pimm-Too, Gravesend B.		12:30:20	29
Concubine, Nassau		12:30:35	23
Dickery, So. Lake Mich.		12:31:50	31
Ace II, W. L. I. S.		12:31:59	28
Lia III, Havana		12:34:28	12
Margarita, Havana		12:34:28	8
Shucks, W. L. I. S.		12:36:55	9
Delfin II, Havana		12:37:49	12

Sun Valley Ski Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Sun Valley's fourth annual interstate ski met for the Jeffers Cup and the Rogers Trophy, held here recently, was a huge success and saw some brilliant skiing. California won, with 1,034.6 points as compared to Idaho's 1,021.4, Washington's 1,013.4.

Over 100 skiers, coming from Utah, New Mexico, Montana, Oregon, Colorado, in addition to those states mentioned, were represented.

Most astounding development of the meet was the superb downhill and slalom skiing of National four-way and jumping champ Alf Engen of Sun Valley, who was the individual winner with 289.2 combined points. Alf placed fourth in the 1⅝ mile downhill on the national championships Warm Springs course, skiing with better form and control than ever before

Winner was international racer Chris Schwarzenbach representing California, who made it in 107.4. Bill Redlin, University of Washington speedster who is rapidly becoming one of the best downhill men in the country, was second with 116.6. He was seven seconds ahead of Schwarzenbach at the final turn, but had too much speed and sailed through the air for 20 feet when he hit a rise in the snow. Third, Bobby Blatt, California ace, 117.4. Engen's time, 120.4.

In the slalom, Engen, who a few years ago had to fight his way through the gates, swept down the ¼ mile, 400-yard drop course in two brilliant runs of 42.8 and 49.8 to take first place from Bill Redlin, whose times were 44.6 and 51.2. What Engen did, however, was more than beat Redlin's times. He beat the times of Slalom Champion Friedl Pfeifer, who was forerunner in both runs.

In each case, Engen was ahead by a few tenths of a second, and of course, he was racing while Pfeifer was not—but it's the first time in a long while that anyone has ever done a slalom faster than the graceful Friedl. Friedl is confident of retaining his crown despite Alf's improvement, stating that on a longer, tighter championship course, he thought he could best Alf. The outcome remains to be seen, but Alf looks like a cinch to retain his four-way and jumping crowns for another year. He won the jumps with leaps of 146 and 149 feet, besting Sigurd Ulland, whose leaps were 143 and 146, off the 40-meter jump on Ruud Mountain.

Snow conditions at Sun Valley continue to be the best in the history of the resort, with more than five feet on Baldy, and anywhere from three to four feet on the valley floor, Dollar, Proctor and Ruud. It's good skiing snow, too, with occasional light falls of new powder every few days to provide a good running surface on a hard-packed base.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Indiana 41, Michigan 37.
Minnesota 46, Ohio State 43 (overtime).
Stanford 44, Santa Clara 41.
Tennessee 53, Chattanooga 18.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 69, Univ. of Mexico 41.
Alma 53, Grand Rapids 50.
Marshall 50, St. Francis (Pa.) 36.
St. Ambrose 52, Upper Iowa 41.
Fairmont 71, Glenville 60.
Alderson Broaddus 48, Bethany (W. Va.) 38.
St. Norbert 41, Carroll 39.
Alfred Holbrook 38, Tiffin 32.
Southwestern (Kan.) 66, Baker 60.
Stephen F. Austin 59, Texas A. & I. 35.
Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 50, Springfield (Mo.) T. 32.
New Mexico 41, New Mexico Mines 40.
Loyola (La.) 46, Southeastern La. 35.
Louisiana Tech 51, Louisiana College 32.

Cowley Near Record Mark For Assists

MONTREAL, Jan. 28 (AP)—Back in the 1931-32 National Hockey League season, when Toronto's famous "kid" line was at its best, Joe Primeau set a league record of 37 assists. This year Bill Cowley of Boston, another "old-fashioned" center who makes shiftiness and smart passing substitute for his lack of weight, is making a bid to surpass that record.

Cowley has played in only 29 games so far out of 48 on his team's schedule, and already he has collected 28 assists. Although he has scored only nine goals, he's leading the league in scoring by a five-point margin. His nearest play-making rival, Phil Watson of the New York Rangers, has only 18 assists and when he failed to make any last week he held second by only one over Syl Apps of Toronto, second-highest scorer, Neil Colville, another Ranger, and Bill Taylor of Toronto.

Cowley got the benefit of another big night at the expense of his favorite victims, the New York Americans, last Sunday to earn all the four assists he made last week. It was the second time this season he had done that trick against the Amerks.

Apps, with 15 goals—one less than his pace-setting team-mate, Sweeney Schriner—to go with his 17 assists, has a four-point edge over Watson in the scoring race. Tied for fourth are two more Rangers, Bryan Hextall and Neil Colville, with 26 points each.

Jimmy Orlando of Detroit still is the heaviest penalty-carrier with 54 minutes in majors and minors.

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	9	28	37
Apps, Toronto	15	17	32
Watson, Rangers	10	18	28
Hextall, Rangers	15	11	26
N. Colville, Rangers	9	17	26
Schriner, Toronto	16	9	25
Drillon, Toronto	15	10	25
Howe, Detroit	12	13	25
Wiseman, Boston	10	15	25
L. Patrick, Rangers	12	12	24
Bauer, Boston	11	12	23
Schmidt, Boston	9	14	23
Taylor, Toronto	6	17	23
G. Allen, Chicago	12	10	22
R. Conacher, Boston	13	7	20
Abel, Detroit	7	13	20
W. Carse, Chicago	5	15	20
Demers, Montreal	11	8	19
Dumart, Boston	10	8	18
M. Colville, Rangers	8	10	18
M. Bruneteau, Detroit	5	13	18

Hoppe in Belated Billiards Start

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—William Frederick Hoppe, chunky 53-year-old cue wizard, makes a belated but grand debut tonight as defending champion in the world championship three-cushion billiard tourney.

His 17 rivals for the title have been competing for two weeks while the old master was recuperating from the illness which felled him in his 480-point challenge match with Jake Schaefer of Cleveland.

The delayed start makes it necessary for Hoppe to play 17 matches in 16 days, a hazardous undertaking even for the man who went undefeated in 20 straight games in last year's tournament.

Hoppe's opening rival on tonight's program will be young Herb Peterson of St. Louis, who has lost 12 straight matches so far. But except for a few "soft touches" this is the same field of experts which Hoppe defeated last winter.

Six of the contenders for the Hoppe crown have been playing brilliantly, three being undefeated and the other three having lost one match apiece.

Allen Hall of Chicago and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia ran their respective undefeated streaks to seven straight yesterday and Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif., likewise unbeaten, tries for his seventh victory tonight against John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles.

Reiselt defeated Clarence Jackson, Detroit, 50 to 23, and Hall trounced Tiff Denton, Kansas City, 50 to 29. In other matches Joe Chamaco, Mexico City, defeated Len Kenney, Chicago, 50-25; Art Rubin, New York, defeated Joe Moriarty, Chicago, 50-40, and Schaefer swamped Peterson, 50-31.

Schaefer, Welker Cochran, San Francisco, and Art Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis., are the three who have dropped one game each. Thurnblad seeks his sixth triumph today against Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.

Giants Set Machinery In Motion at Miami Feb. 14

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The scent of wide open races in baseball's major leagues has aroused seven clubs to the extent of advancing their 1941 spring training programs ahead of last year's schedule. Cleveland, Boston and Chicago, in the American League, and St. Louis, New York, Boston and Pittsburgh, in the National, have arranged to get to work earlier this season.

In addition, Jimmy Wilson, new manager of the Chicago Cubs, will call his entire squad together at Catalina Island Feb. 26, instead of last year's setup by which Gabby Hartnett took one section Feb. 22 and another Feb. 29. Thus most of the Cubs also will have an earlier start.

Giants at Miami

The New York Giants will set the spring training machinery in motion Feb. 14 at Miami, Fla.; the Brooklyn Dodgers will open the next day at Havana, Cuba; the Cleveland Indians will swing into action Feb. 17 at Fort Myers, Fla.; and all except two clubs will be underway before the end of next month.

The Detroit Tigers, American League champions, will summon their batterymen to Lakeland, Fla., March 2 and the rest of the squad March 9. Last year, the camp opened Feb. 25. The Philadelphia Phillies, perennial National League tailenders, will start March 1 at Miami Beach.

Ten clubs will train in Florida this winter, one less than last year. Cincinnati's world champions will set up shop at Tampa again Feb 24; the St. Louis Cardinals will convene at St. Petersburg the same day; the New York Yankees, who also train at St. Pete, will start on the 23rd; the Boston Red Sox, on the 24th at Sarasota; and Washington, at Orlando, Fla., Feb. 20, five days later than last year.

Bees in Texas

Brooklyn trained at Clearwater, Fla., last year and the Giants at Baton Rouge, La.

The Boston Bees, at Bradenton, Fla., last year, will share the Texas scene at San Antonio with the St. Louis Browns. The Bees will start Feb. 20 and the Browns, Feb. 27.

Southern California again will have four camps. The Chicago White Sox will be at Pasadena, where the first squad will be due Feb. 23; the next day Pittsburgh will take over San Bernardino, and the Philadelphia Athletics will move into Anaheim. The Cubs will be at Avalon on Catalina.

Several big league players also will undergo some individual conditioning at Hot Springs, Ark., before joining their respective clubs. The Chicago White Sox will have a squad there under the watchful eye of Coach Muddy Ruel.

The Philadelphia Athletics' batterymen also will do some preliminary work at Carlsbad before reporting to Connie Mack. Coach Earle Brucker will be in charge of this delegation.

North American Speed Skating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — The North American Outdoor Speed Skating championships which again this year will take place in Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 31-Feb. 2, in conjunction with the Schenectady Winter Carnival, will be held on Central Park Lake, one of the best outdoor skating rinks in the country, according to American Skating Union officials.

The rink lies in one of the best natural bowls in the United States. Hills slope down on every side of the lake, cutting off high winds. The 40,000 spectators who attended last year's meet were easily accommodated and an even greater number are expected to attend this year's event.

When the championship meet gets under way, the ice will be completely roped off for the use of contestants and officials. There will be a warm-up rink for contestants immediately adjacent to the racing course, and an alternate racing course will be held in readiness at Mariaville Lake only a few miles from Schenectady, but at a much higher altitude, to be used in case weather conditions at Schenectady are not favorable for skating.

There will be warming rooms for men and women contestants in the lower floor of Schenectady's new casino. This will be an improvement over last year's warming facilities as skaters will be able to step directly to the ice from the doorway of the warming rooms. The two upper floors of the casino will be open to the public.

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Discussion of Eire's attempted neutrality in the face of England's dire need for air and naval bases.
EDWARD STETTINIUS: RAW MATERIALS STRATEGIST
By Harold M. Flaming
Profile of Edward Stettinius, one-time Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and now a dollar-a-year man in Washington running the Industrial Materials Department of the National Defense Advisory Commission.
APPOINTMENT WITH A KING
By Erna Plachte
King Haakon of Norway, exile in Britain, sat for his portrait, and the artist gives her impressions in story and drawings of a lovable and gracious monarch.
RUSSIA'S STAKE IN THE BALKANS
By R. H. Markham
Former resident of the Balkans describes the imperial conflict going on between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, a bitter rivalry for power, prestige, and opportunity in the "little" countries.
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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Mrs. Lowell Thomas Discusses Her Many-Sided Job as Wife, Homemaker, Hostess

By Betty Shannon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Entertaining is my particular domain," Mrs. Lowell Thomas told me enthusiastically. "One of the pleasantest and most important parts of life for us is having, as our guests, people Mr. Thomas meets in his work. And it is my job to have everything ready to welcome them, however many or unexpected they may be.

"You see," she laughed, "I never quite know how many people Tommy is going to bring home with him, or whether it may be an ex-prime minister, a famous journalist, or a little Boy Scout."

My charming hostess and I were standing before an imposing, ceiling-high fireplace in the "Hey-Hey" barn at "Clover Brook," the Thomas' country estate at Pawling, N. Y. It was on a fine Saturday last summer, and I had come there to find out what it is like to be the wife of a world famous radio and movie commentator. I meant to take away with me the answers to some of those questions that inevitably occur to women as they listen to the dynamic voice of their favorite commentator.

A Favorite Quotation

Mrs. Thomas pointed to an old Sanskrit proverb carved in stone above the fireplace. "One who lets his day pass without practising generosity or life's pleasures," it read, "is like a blacksmith's bellows—he breathes but does not live."

"I would say that this old proverb epitomizes Mr. Thomas' point of view toward the art of living—and mine, too," Mrs. Thomas said. "It is one of our favorite quotations."

I had spent the morning on the widespread 450-acre Thomas estate with its complete soft-ball field, its barbecue picnic ground, tennis courts, swimming pools, bridle paths, "Hey-Hey" barn, and other provisions for vast scale entertaining. At that very moment preparations for a large evening affair for the local Red Cross were going on in the barn that had just been rebuilt into a community romping place. I realized that the proverb above the fireplace did indeed indicate a generous philosophy of living which has carried this delightful, friendly couple through both savage and sophisticated jungles with equal felicity. A philosophy that has made "Clover Brook" one of the most popular and famous country salons in America today.

"My husband's commenting, writing, and other public activities require highly professionalized assistance," Mrs. Thomas continued. "He has a staff of fourteen or fifteen secretaries to help him, and I have practically nothing to do with any of that. I turn on my radio at 6:45 p. m. Mondays to Fridays to hear his broadcast from the National Broadcasting Company, just as any one else may do who is interested. And I hear the news for the first time. My husband likes to have me listen in so that I can report to him how 'it went.' 'Sometimes," she added, "he does his broadcasting from the farm. He has just added a television studio here in the barn."

They Have Two Homes

The Thomases have two homes. One of them is the spacious 30-room "Clover Brook" where I spent the late afternoon chatting with Frances Ryan Thomas. This early American house of Quaker workmanship looks across broad lawns to the foothills of the Berkshires. Their other home is an ultramodern apartment in New York, high up in Hampshire House.

"We keep 'Clover Brook' open all the year around," Mrs. Thomas told me when we were cozily seated in two soft chairs, comfortably arranged for interviewing in her long brown and white living room. "But we do not come up often after our winter schedule sets in. Life in town becomes very full with the opera, openings of plays, the Philharmonic, and all the dining that comes our way.

"'Clover Brook' is often more like an inn than a private home," Mrs. Thomas confided. "Mr. Thomas adores his home just as I do, and wants everyone to share it with him. Frequently every room here will be filled, even the dormitory where our bachelor visitors sleep and sometimes work on their typewriters. Then Tommy will arrive with someone he has perhaps met on the road. Beds may have to be made up on the couches. But no one seems to mind."

"When our guests arrive," my experienced hostess went on to tell me, "I always have something ready for them to drink—a cold fruit juice in the summer, something hot in winter. We sit down and have a visit at once. This breaks the ice, and gives me a chance to tell them about the hours for meals, and whatever we may be planning to do. At the same time I find out what the guests' special interests are, and if there is anything they would particularly like to do or see while with us. After that we leave them pretty much alone to do as they please. We find that in such an informal atmosphere lasting friendships often develop."

The Thomases' favorite sport is horseback riding. Often their guests join them before breakfast for a ride over the Appalachian Trail which crosses their land and which Mr. Thomas has worked into their new trail. "We always ride anyway," Mrs. Thomas told me, "whether anyone goes with us or not. We have ridden all our lives. I used to ride round-up with my grandfather, Andrew MacCorkle, who was a covered wagon pioneer."

Enjoy Musical Evenings

The smell of waffles and sausages, or of bacon served with fresh eggs from the Thomases' own poultry yard, usually gets everyone up, even the sleepyheads, Mrs. Thomas smilingly related. "After breakfast folks lounge around, walk, write, listen to the radio, go to the village, or do anything they please. In the evenings we often have music when there are fine musicians among our guests." (Mrs. Thomas herself plays the accordion, although she does not have the time she would like to practice. It takes practice, she told me, to master the intricacies of the 120 buttons for the left hand.)

Mrs. Thomas glanced suddenly at her watch. It was now nearly time, she explained, to get ready for the birthday dinner for an elderly gentleman which they were giving, that evening, before the Red Cross Party was scheduled to begin. As she rose, her mother, Mrs. A. P. Ryan of Denver, who resembles in appearance Mrs. James Roosevelt, Sr., the President's mother, came in for a moment to discuss dinner plans with her efficient daughter. And at almost the same instant Mr. Thomas, a trim, lean, athletic-looking figure in sports clothes, dashed in through the front door to call out in family fashion, "Shall we dress?" Before Mrs. Thomas could answer, Lowell, Jr., came in from the swimming pool to ask the same question. It was decided that there would be no formal dressing. Then Mrs. Thomas took me outdoors for a visit to the rose garden, the formal mazes and terraces, and the blue-lined swimming pool.

"How can you take care of so many people at once?" I asked her, a half hour later, as we peeked at the beautifully arranged birthday table.

Orderliness Is Essential

"I have excellent help," she replied. "Though we entertain a great many people, our routine is simple. And our schedule and equipment are thoroughly organized. Happily I had excellent training in running a home when I was growing up. And I have a natural tendency to be orderly. This is fortunate; for my husband is the soul of order and discipline, and he could never have stood a chaotic household."

As I prepared to leave, I asked Mrs. Thomas whether her husband's radio career was based on a boyhood interest in wireless.

"No," she said. "Lowell had no idea of ever becoming a radio commentator when we were married. Radio then was merely 'wireless' and sounded like a mosquito singing. And the movies, of course, were silent. But he did know a lot about photography; and one of his important jobs in our early married life was to produce historical films and assemble data on America's part in the war, as an appointee by President Wilson, under whom he had taught English at Princeton."

Looking back to the courtship days, she said that her husband and she had first met at the University of Denver.

"Tommy had grown up at Cripple Creek where his father was a doctor and a fine English scholar. Tommy started his newspaper work there, later. And he was already an explorer, lecturer, teacher when President Wilson wanted him to go to Europe to become attached to all of the Allied Armies in World War 1. That was in 1917. I went with him, and I am sure no woman has ever had a more interesting experience. While Mr. Thomas covered the various fronts and collected the material which he later incorporated into his book "With Lawrence in Arabia," I did Red Cross work. When the war was all over, he made a three-year speaking tour of the world, telling the hitherto unknown story of Lawrence of Arabia and of Allenby's conquest of the Holy Land. After that we went tiger hunting with the Prince of Wales' party in India, and then exploring in Malaya, India, Upper Burma and Central Asia. And my husband was historian for the first world flight. "We intended to make Europe our permanent home," Mrs. Thomas said in conclusion as she accompanied me to the door, "but decided to return to the States with the addition of a Junior member to our family. Mr. Thomas followed Floyd Gibbons on NBC in 1930, which makes him the "dean" of radio news broadcasters today. He joined Fox-Movietone Newsreel when movies found a voice."

"Is there one quality which you consider more important in a guest than any other?" I asked this perfect hostess as I bade her goodbye.

"Yes," Mrs. Thomas answered quickly, "remembrance. Remembrance to take home everything brought, so that the hostess will not have to see that hats, powder boxes, tennis racquets, coats are wrapped up and sent back. And the ability to be at meals on time is a close second."

Mrs. Lowell Thomas—shown here in one of her rare leisure moments—lives a life almost as busy and interesting as that of her famous husband. Her responsibility is to manage their home and entertain their many guests with ease, order, and perfect timing.

How the 'Marmalade Couple' Got Their Start in Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the townspeople drop in to ask if you will make them a little of whatever it is you happen to be making at home, then is the time to wake up and realize that you have something. This is the way "the marmalade couple," Henry A. McComas and his wife, started "The Country Kitchen," in New Canaan, Connecticut.

This act of first acknowledging to yourself that you have something, however insignificant it may appear at first, is the beginning of every successful enterprise. Of course the world at large declares it is money you must have first, but that is not the way these marmalade makers began.

Mr. McComas, who used to be an editor, found himself out of a job. It also appeared at that time that it would be better for him to use something on his bread besides butter. It was hard to tell which was the worst deprivation—the butter or the job. Somehow they seemed related. People brought all sorts of dainties for him to try on his bread, but nobody offered a job. They brought him jellies, conserves, and all sorts of spreads. He tried them all. Then one day his wife's aunt thought he might like to try some of her three-fruit marmalade.

He was a good sport. He might like it. He spread his first piece of bread with it gingerly. It touched the spot. Mr. McComas wasn't going to take any chances on being doled out this three-fruit marmalade jar by jar. He wanted jars and jars of it on his pantry shelf, so he petitioned the thoughtful aunt to let him have her century-old recipe, and began to experiment for himself.

The first batch was not up to the mark. So he just kept "messing around" with it, partly because, as he says, "there was nothing else to take up my time around the house." The marmalade was made of Florida grapefruit and California oranges and lemons, and its making took endless patience.

In a year's time he had a product so fine that whoever tasted it told someone else about it, and that person told someone else. People came to him and wanted to know if he would, as a special favor, sell them a couple of jars. He did. Soon they were wanting his marmalade in the next town. Today, in his own little 20 by 24-foot factory, with one stove, two pots, and two tables, Mr. and Mrs. McComas supply marmalade to 135 stores in nine states.

Admittedly this marmalade is a nuisance to make, but when even a nuisance turns into a successful business all your own, a business that renders a service to those who haven't the time to stay at home and potter in the kitchen, you see it through different eyes. Like Shakespeare's toad, it "wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

B. E. F. S.

To Raise Money for Your Outing Club—Try a Mock Wedding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An outdoor wedding on snow? Brrr! But not if everyone is clad in warm parkas and woolly ski jackets and the bridesmaids carry real muff bouquets. A mock wedding of Miss Snow and Mr. Wynn Terr Sport has many possibilities. It would add to the fun of any ski party or winter sports week end. It could be staged for the purpose of raising money for the outing club.

Send out, on regulation heavy paper, a regulation wedding invitation—something like this:

Mr. and Mrs. February Snow request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Crystal to Mr. Wynn Terr Sport on—— at—— and at the reception immediately following at The Lodge

If you are on the committee charged with raising funds for your club, enclose this little slip with each invitation: "The bride's silver pattern carries the head of Liberty or George Washington and the eagle. Kindly contribute to her silver chest as many pieces as you see fit." Then arrange a display of the bride's silver "pattern" (quarters and half dollars) in a satin-lined box such as silver flatware comes in. Place this on the clubhouse or living-room mantlepiece with a little placard, reading: "Silver pattern chosen by the bride." To represent other wedding presents, you can display all the silver sports trophies that can be mustered up.

Aisle of Ski Poles

Let the ceremony take place on the snow behind the clubhouse. Make an aisle of ski poles with ski-suit sashes, or plain satin ribbons, looped between them. At the end of the aisle raise a platform of snow; and for background behind this platform, stand a row of toboggans on end.

Who should perform the ceremony? Why Mr. Weatherman, of course!

Let the bridesmaids, headed by Lotta de Ice, maid of honor, wear ice-blue waist-length capes of metal cloth over their ski suits. And let them carry matching muffs to which have been caught dangling icicles. They can wear bandeaux of sleigh-bells which jingle as they move along.

Crystal Snow should wear the whitest, woolliest ski suit possible—and over her parka a long veil of mosquito netting or theatrical gauze, stiffened lightly with starch and, while still wet, sprinkled with silver Christmas-tree snow. Give her a bouquet of cotton dipped in the same snow.

Father Snow may hire a Snowman's costume. As for Wynn Terr Sport himself—he must appear in a complete sports outfit and arrive on skis or skates. His best man could wear a similar costume in some contrasting color. Let the ushers slosh down the aisle on snowshoes.

In case guests prefer to sit rather than stomp and keep warm, have toboggans lined up on either side of the aisle.

Let the ceremony be performed to the tune of the wedding march plus "Jingle Bells" — the music floating through the open clubhouse window. The familiar ceremony can be appropriately reworded to suit the occasion. Mr. Weatherman, as Justice of the Peace, can ask the groom if he will take Crystal for cold snap or thaw, for thick crust or thin, till Spring them do part. And so on throughout.

Inside the clubhouse, a regular wedding breakfast may be set out—even to a wedding cake, with the bride doll on its top snow-sprinkled, and the groom redressed in sports togs. The cake should, of course, be cut with a woodsman's knife or an ice axe. An additional way of raising money would be to box the cake in small silver boxes, topped with cotton snowballs. Twenty-five cents per slice of good rich fruit cake could be charged.

Let Them Dash Away

The bride and groom will dash away first in a sleigh provided for the occasion. Guests will be given handfuls of—you guessed it—snow, instead of confetti. Let the ushers make an arch of skis or hockey sticks, through which the bride and groom must dash to the door. Crystal will be wearing, preferably, a white rabbit jacket. Or, they may go ski-joring off to the delight of the assembled guests. (Their return in a few moments will not be unexpected.)

As to the actual refreshments, serve steaming hot consomme in urns, with hors d'oeuvres of various kinds, and sandwiches. Use paper napkins decorated with silver wedding bells, orange blossoms and like motifs. If the wedding party wants to sit by itself, a special table may be arranged for it with white or silver candles and spruce and hemlock tips for floral decoration.

A little imagination, a little effort, a congenial group of fellow sports lovers—and your wedding will go off with gusto and precision. And whether it's just for the frolic or for the serious purpose of raising enough money to repair the ski-run, we'll guarantee that when the evening is over, the arrangers of the party will already know that the event is going to go down as a huge success.

Catherine C. Leach.

A Badge Of Honor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I do love an apron! There is something about tying on a crisp, clean apron that immediately changes me from an inefficient worker into an individual well able to cope with the intricacies of a modern home and kitchen. Perhaps it is because uniforms generally indicate a knowledge of one's work—whether it be that of a homemakers' helper or a member of a band. A band with uniforms always seems better able, than one that is not, to keep in tune and in step, as though its members felt they had to live up to their insignia. One might argue that comparing two such widely separated vocations is taking poetic license, but somehow I like to think of myself as just as necessary to my home as a drummer or drum-major is to the band.

Perhaps this liking for aprons is the result of maturity, which likes to do things in a well-ordered, efficient way. Or perhaps it started with a desire to live up to the importance of being a mother. At any rate, it must be a decidedly feminine characteristic, for nothing pleases my small daughter so much as the gift of an apron. She squeals with delight at each new one, and with the advent of the vogue for pinafores, her joy was complete. She would wear them all to school if she had her way, and such a thrill as it is to be intrusted with an important job of dusting or drying dishes so that one of the beloved aprons may be tied on.

After the breakfast dishes are washed, the beds made, the family sent off to office and school, and the house made spick-and-span, what inner satisfaction it gives one to survey the order which has developed from one's work and to say with a satisfied air, "There, that's done," as one takes off one's apron, and hangs it up tidily to wait for the next task. And what joy it is, at the close of a busy, happy day to take this mark of distinction off its hook, tie it on, and begin the preparation of the evening meal—the meal that brings the whole family together again.

No one could look down upon the neatly dressed housewife ensconced in a clean apron. Instead, one would surely say, "Now there's a woman who loves her work. No self-pity there because she has to care for her own home; no laziness nor slipshod housekeeping. She's what the world needs more of—an individual satisfied with her work, happy in the knowledge that she is doing a good job, and secure in the understanding that her reward is as great as anyone could wish for—the happiness and well-being of others."

I do love an apron. It gives me such a feeling of stability and importance. I couldn't possibly do my work half-way when I have on a clean one!

H. D. T.

Three Excellent Recipes For Midwinter Tables

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These flat crisp cookies from a New England ancestor have no butter, eggs or liquid in them. But they are delicious, and the dough is very easy to roll out. It is a fine chance to experiment with your fancy cookie cutters.

New Hampshire Sausage Crisps

½ cup clear sausage fat
1 cup dark molasses
3 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon ginger
Dash mace

Warm fat and molasses; blend. Cool and add mixed and sifted dry ingredients; chill. Roll ⅛ inch thick or thinner and cut with floured cutters. Decorate with raisins and currants as desired. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., for 8 to 10 minutes.

The next recipe was an accidental discovery. Once when a batch of brownies was half made I found I had only one egg and 2 left-over whites, so I had to use the whites instead of a second egg, and the results were so satisfactory all around that I've made brownies this way ever since.

Brownie Blocks

½ cup butter
2 squares chocolate
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 whole egg
2 egg whites, unbeaten
⅔ cup sifted cake flour
½ teaspoon salt

Melt butter and chocolate cut in pieces over low heat; add sugar and cool. Add vanilla and one egg at a time. Beat well. Add flour and salt. Turn into greased 8x8x2 pan; bake in moderate oven, 325° F., for 25 minutes. Cut in squares and remove to rack to cool. Store in covered container.

Since this is the time of year when citrus fruits are plentiful and reasonable, I serve this refreshing dessert as a specialty of the house. It is very easy to make, and easy to take too—according to the members of the family who have second helpings every time.

Three Fruit Sherbet

2 cups sugar
Grated rind of 2 lemons
Grated rind of 2 limes
Grated rind of 2 oranges
Juice of 2 lemons
Juice of 2 limes
1 quart rich milk.

Combine sugar, rind and juice; let stand ½ hour. Add milk slowly, stirring continuously. Turn into freezing tray and freeze quickly in automatic refrigerator, stirring occasionally. Makes about 2½ pints sherbet, 8 servings.

A Very Special Treat!

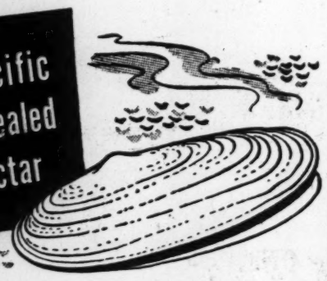
For a dessert that the children will enjoy, try this gingerbread-marshmallow combination.

Gingerbread

¾ cup dark brown sugar
¾ cup molasses
¾ cup melted shortening
2 eggs
2½ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water

Mix sugar, molasses, and shortening together; add two well beaten eggs. Sift together flour, baking powder, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, soda and salt and add these to first mixture. Add boiling water last. Bake about 35 minutes at 350° F. in two pans. Put together with cooked apple slices and fluff-type marshmallow. For topping, beat 1 cup heavy cream slightly, then beat in ½ of a large can of fluff-type marshmallow. Decorate with cherries.

Rare North Pacific Razor Clams Sealed In Natural Nectar

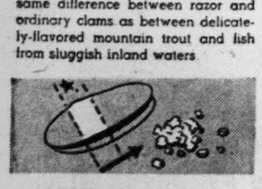


FAMOUS SINCE 1894 AS AN UNIQUE SEA FOOD...

On the storm-swept North Pacific coast where icy breakers roll, razor clams are embedded deep in the spray-drenched white beaches. Found only on a few shores in the Pacific Northwest, these rare clams, prized for their rich sea-flavor and delicate meats, grow in limited numbers. Since 1894, when the orginator of this company discovered how to seal the minced white meat in natural juices, connoisseurs have hailed razor clams as the choicest of rare seafoods

RAZOR CLAMS

Only tasty razor clams go into each can of Pioneer Razor Clams. You'll notice immediately the stimulating sea-tang and tender texture of these minced razor clams there's the same difference between razor and ordinary clams as between delicately-flavored mountain trout and fish from sluggish inland waters



SELECT SEA FOOD

Seafood gourmets and you hostesses who inspire them, will thrill to the savory aroma from minced razor clam soup You need only a can of Pioneer Clams and a pint of milk plus a pat of butter and a dash of some seasoning . . . heat only to the boiling point—then serve! The minced white clam meats remain tender and flavor-filled from their natural nectar.

CLAM NECTAR

After the finest white meats have been selected and minced, the flavorsome natural nectar is added to the minced clam meat . . that's why Pioneer Clams have "oceans of flavor" they're flavor-sealed in natural nectar Just try this clam nectar with tomato juice and a dash of lemon and salt . . makes a delicious cocktail!

PIONEER BRAND

You'll find Pioneer Minced Razor Clams entirely different from any you ever tasted packed carefully, conscientiously, by a firm that perfected this exclusive process almost a half-century ago

PIONEER Minced RAZOR CLAMS

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY ONE-TIME OFFER

If your grocer can't supply you, send this coupon with $1.00 and your grocer's name, for 5 cans of Pioneer Minced Razor Clams. As it is a special introductory offer, we must limit orders to one per customer.

Pioneer Canneries, G. P. HALFERTY & CO., Seattle, Wash. 10-41
Enclosed find $1.00.
Please send me postpaid five regular size cans Pioneer Minced Razor Clams.

Name
Address
City State
My grocer's name is

Commerce and Finance

Small Banking Houses Oppose Competitive Bids on New Issues

Business and Industry

Cotton Markets Gone, Federal Subsidy Urged

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — Oscar Johnston, President of the National Cotton Council, suggested that cotton producers should be compensated by the Federal Government for the loss of export markets due to war conditions.

He told the third annual convention of the council:

"Some 95 per cent strong, the Cotton Producers of America submitted to and complied with crop control programs and brought their production into balance with consumption.

"Now as a result of the war, they are deprived of foreign markets to the extent of some 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales. To the extent of, at the outside, 1,500,000 bales their domestic consumption is improved but to the extent of 2,500,000 bales, producers are directly the victims of a national policy, regardless of how sound or essential that policy may be."

The Scott, Miss., council President asserted that "under these circumstances, I submit that producers should not be called upon to further curtail production by acreage reduction with its consequent labor displacement and economic disturbances. They should be compensated by the Government of which they are a part and for which they are perfectly willing to make every reasonable sacrifice."

Donald Comer, past President of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, urged a "real decentralization of industry" as an aid to solving problems of cotton farmers.

"We need to develop industry within our cotton area and not only to make more of the things we need for ourselves but also to make some of the things that we are better prepared to make for the whole nation."

Elected Director

Wide World

Lawrence D. Bell

Elected a director of the Sterling Engine Co. He is President of the Bell Aircraft Corp. Sterling Engine also elected William J. Conners, President and publisher of The Buffalo Courier-Express, and Reginald B. Taylor of Buffalo, financier and industrialist, to the directorship.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

British industry during 1941 will be directed more than ever toward increasing production of war materials. Despite the many references to this subject during the past 12 months, it is not too much to say that only very recently have the full implications of what maximum war production really means come to be understood.

This production has to be carried on on such a tremendous scale that it will demand an intensified national effort that will be possible only through unified control by an authority with fullest powers for making its influence felt throughout the whole machinery of government and industry. It demands what has been described as "a coherent and self-consistent policy covering the whole field of finance, production, and trade."

This was the end which presumably the Government had in mind when it recently reorganized the executive machinery for conducting the war on the home front. But the creation of new executives for speeding up and co-ordinating production and imports with departmental ministers, as their chairmen, still leaves unanswered the demand for an independent co-ordinating or central planning body, with a member of the War Cabinet without portfolio dominating the whole.

British Resources

Britain's resources, it is generally agreed, are still far from being sufficiently utilized. But until there is something like a self-contained Ministry of Economic Policy such a goal will not be realized. It has been made clear by press comments in papers as far apart as The Times and the Daily Herald that maximum output within a reasonable time depends upon the production of a comprehensive plan covering the whole wide field of trade and finance and an authoritative machine under the full-time direction of a fully competent head.

In order to triumph over Germany, war production must be considerably increased. This means large-scale extensions of plant in the quickest possible time in order to avoid production shortages, which would otherwise have to be made up by imports from overseas—as has been done in the iron and steel industry—and would, therefore, be a severe drain upon Britain's foreign exchange and shipping resources.

Such extensions of plant are particularly necessary in engineering, shipbuilding and allied trades. The problem of transport, as has already been mentioned in previous articles, calls for urgent attention if the accumulation of goods and materials at ports, warehouses, docks, etc., is to be avoided.

Britain today is an armed camp in which, because of the continued threat of invasion, a large army has to be kept almost immobilized with the result that a rigid Army timetable often prevents the fullest use of whatever transport would otherwise be available.

Among the outstanding needs is one for more road vehicles, more maintenance facilities and more workers; and this could be supported by illustrations from other branches of transport. Collieries have been closed down at the same time as consumers in other parts of the country have lacked coal, mainly because of transport difficulties.

Firms hitherto engaged in trades considered non-essential from the point of view of war production have resources in manpower, capital equipment, business organization, etc., which could be utilized more fully. Hitherto, Government policy has been to starve them out of their peacetime activities and to leave to the individuals concerned the task of finding new means of livelihood.

Data on this very important but complicated issue are not available but it requires little imagination to realize what an upheaval has been caused in the life of the small manufacturer, retailer, etc., perhaps as much by Government policy as by German bombing. And the post-war problems which are implicit in this matter will demand very comprehensive solutions.

The need for reducing to a minimum the production during wartime of consumption goods, not only on grounds of expense but also in order to relieve shipping space, is also affecting the turnover of a large number of manufacturers and retailers. Particularly those engaged in luxury and semi-luxury goods will be most badly hit. Hitherto such consumption goods as tobacco, beer, etc., have been less curtailed than many others, but even though they are good revenue producers other reasons may lead to greater restriction in the near future.

Export Trade Outlook

Britain hopes to continue a large part of its export trade, though the outlook is still far from clear. It lost export sales to the value of £160,000,000, when Germany overran Europe. And it is difficult to discover markets which can absorb consignments previously sent to the Continent. Yet the prosperity of such outstandingly important British industries as coal, textile, and machinery, depends upon the export market.

Full war production whether for munitions or for exports to pay for imported war materials is bound up with the removal of a number of impedimenta which, though tolerable in peacetime, now means the difference between a quick and a long-drawn-out war.

Deliberate restrictions of output, inefficiency in administration, leading to bottlenecks, obsolete trade union regulations, etc., have to disappear. At the same time there is the need for combining various measures of improvement, particularly in special training for skilled workers in Government and private centers, the recruitment of women for industrial work, and the freer transference of workers from non-essential to essential industries.

Sacrifice Liberties

But if the changes, which political and business leaders from very different walks of life maintain must be introduced in order to match Germany's colossal war machine, are to be realized, then also much liberty of individual action will have to be foregone in favor of increasing centralized control.

There will also have to be a tightening up rather than a relaxation of the existing restrictions on the use and distribution of essential raw materials and finished products.

Underlying these problems of production is the struggle between an old system which even before the outbreak of war had been long considered by many as unjust and out of date—despite its apparent concession of the greatest possible freedom of action for the individual—and a system which would replace maximum freedom to act according to self-interest by national interest.

In terms of the present position it is a call to unified control of national activity by a supreme high command of national economy with well-established priority for those products and activities primarily important for winning the war.

Wall Street Found More Tax Conscious Than in 10 Years

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although Congress is evidently going to put off any real consideration of taxes until after March 15, Wall Street is perhaps more tax-conscious now than at any time in the last 10 years. Accountants are working on the complicated calculations for figuring 1940 corporate excess profits tax, and security analysts are still disentangling the results on different corporations.

One of the chief depressants to stock prices is the feeling of certainty that along in late March or April Congress will be talking some very heavy tax increases. Some of the recent distributions of stock over-the-counter have come out of large estates and from the strong-boxes of individual holders who fear a further increase in tax rates in coming years and want to get out of securities in ample time. It's probable that next to the fear of Hitler's anticipated channel jump onto England this Spring, Congressional tax action is the outstanding threat now driving the market down.

Tax Increases

Congress is expected, first, to raise the normal corporate income tax from the present 24 per cent up to 27½ per cent and perhaps 30 per cent. Then it is expected to tackle the present excess profits tax, which has been criticized from all sides, and make it far stiffer, particularly by striking out the alternative of taking recent years' earnings as a tax exemption base. In Washington this will be called aiming at the "fat cows," and in Wall Street it will be called swinging at the goose that lays the golden tax and pay-roll eggs, for it will chiefly hurt (a) young and fast-growing corporations which have just gotten into the money, and (2) the prince-or-pauper capital goods industries which normally go through a long period of hard times and have to make up for it in a year or two of extra good makings.

Then Congress is expected to raise the surtax rates on personal incomes between $5,000 and $100,000. Some of the inside Washington dope is that the chief increases will come between $5,000 and $15,000, and other inside dope is that the chief increases will come between $50,000 and $100,000, and the truth is that probably nobody knows, including the members of the House Ways and Means Committee and that in the end the Treasury, which isn't saying much on the subject, will steer the decision. There is small chance that the "normal" rate will be raised, because outstanding federal bonds are now exempt from "normal" income tax, though subject to surtax, and therefore the Treasury is reluctant to encourage tax evasion through purchase of federal bonds by raising the "normal" rate.

Neither is there very much chance of an increase in the very highest brackets, for the simple reason that they are already so high as to be in the stratosphere of the law of diminishing returns. There isn't likely to be any sales tax, because the President doesn't like it; it falls visibly on the class-conscious lower-income groups who put the present Administration back into office.

Conservative interests such as the United States Chamber of Commerce will ask for a number of changes, such as extension of the two-year carry-over privilege, now available to the smallest excess-profits taxpayers and to all corporate excess-profits taxpayers. Not many of these are likely to be granted, chiefly because they sounds so technical, the Treasury may oppose them and the public doesn't care.

Waiting for 1940 Returns

Reason for postponement of tax actions until March is supposed to be that the legislators want to see what the results of the 1940 income tax will be. And those results, in fact, will be very interesting, because, not only have corporate income taxes been jacked up 33 per cent over a year ago and personal income tax exemptions dropped from $2,500 to $2,000 and from $1,000 to $800, but there has of course been a sharp increase in personal incomes in 1940 over 1939 and in corporate incomes before taxes.

But the chief reason seems to be that Congress is busy with other things. It always is at the beginning of each session anyway, and with the best intentions doesn't usually get round to tax matters until March or April 1. It seems pretty obvious that whether the March 15 income tax returns are unexpectedly large or unexpectedly small, Congress will go ahead and pass about the same kind of tax bill anyway.

That is to say, the real drive behind the tax program is not revenue-raising or budget-balancing but redistribution of national income. The Administration has indicated clearly, both by failing to make any appreciable cut in non-defense outlays for 1941-1942 and by acquiescing in the present widespread wage-increases being exacted out of the defense program, that there is no real emergency need either to balance the budget or to hold civilian expenditures down. It is only when the subject of taxes comes up that Administration ideamen show concern about the need for holding the deficit as small as possible, and only when the subject of business profits comes up that it condemns "business-as-usual" during the defense program.

The 1941-1942 deficit is put at round $9,000,000,000, and the usual talk is of raising something like $2,000,000,000 more of taxes by a new revenue law this year. But nobody has proposed that $7,000,000,000 is a safe deficit and $9,000,000,000 is an unsafe one. In fact, this pattern of raising expenditures, then asking for taxes to partially defray them, is now almost standardized formula in Washington.

Corporate Tax Trend

And judging by the tax trend, if the defense program keeps up, it looks as though the corporation income tax will in a few years be raised to perhaps 50 per cent and the excess profits tax to 100 per cent on the earnings of recent years or, perhaps, to a 6 per cent return on "invested capital." Already corporations are paying the Federal Government substantially more than they were paying at the peak of the World War tax schedules, and doing it out of substantially smaller net income before taxes.

Federal, state, and local governments, take out of the corporations in cash at the present time about four times what is left to the stockholders in book-reported net income. For this reason the general impression in Wall Street is that the long-term trend of corporate net income after taxes is downward, which contrasts sharply with the general impression in the 1920's that the long-term trend was upward.

Three or four billion dollars more, however, is about all that can possibly be squeezed further out of corporate and personal incomes, and after that, if it becomes necessary to raise further taxes to avoid inflation, they will have to come out of the dominant voting class. This, presumably, will be done not through frank sales taxes, which are harshly candid and obvious, but through such indirect and socially sugar-coated means as the processing tax (to aid the farmers) or the pay roll taxes of the Social Security Act which are theoretically insurance premiums.

Tax Exemption Issue

The tax exemption issue has apparently been laid aside for the nonce, presumably because the state and municipal authorities have kicked up an undercover fuss about it in the Congressional cloak-rooms—for they would be the principal sufferers, not the rich men who take the sun on the beach in Florida.

Anent this issue, there is strong suspicion that the Administration is really aiming, not at cutting out reciprocal tax immunity for future issues alone, but at outstanding "municipal" issues as well. Secretary Henry Morgenthau has argued for the proposal for national defense purposes, but not a nickel would be forthcoming from future issues for many years, because future taxable "municipals" would naturally find their way into governmental sinking funds and into the portfolios of savings banks, charitable institutions, corporations in the red, and other holders who don't have to pay income tax anyway.

Moreover if Congress could be persuaded to dare the Supreme Court by laying a tax on the interest on future municipal and state issues, and the Supreme Court proceeded to uphold the tax, it could presumably do so only by reversing Supreme Court decisions clear back to Dobbins vs. U. S. Commissioner, which would open the door wide to retroactive taxing of the interest on all outstanding issues. Nor would the local authorities be likely to kick up a fuss about this, since they already obtained their money from investors years ago at coupon rates held down by the one-time hope of permanent exemption from federal income and surtaxes.

Your Income Tax

No. 2

How to Avoid Common Errors

Fifteen million persons, firms, and corporations, it is estimated, will probably file income tax returns this year. These returns began to trickle in around Jan. 1. Every return for the calendar year 1940 must be in by midnight of March 15. In order to handle the enormous volume of work alone entailed of receiving these returns, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has greatly increased its staff in its several district offices. The experience of former years shows that the Bureau is always swamped with late returns. If taxpayers will file their returns early, they will find that this will be mutually beneficial to them and to the Government.

A large number of these returns contain errors which, if not corrected by the audit, would result to the disadvantage of the taxpayer. Many persons pay in more than the amount of the tax due; others fail to take advantage of the personal exemption, the credit allowed for dependents, or deductions from gross income to which they are entitled.

In making out your income tax return, read carefully and study the instructions that accompany the forms on which the tax is computed. If you need more information, it may be obtained at the office of the collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or an internal revenue agent in charge. When you visit an internal revenue office to get assistance in making out your return, take a copy of your 1939 return with you.

Competitive Bidding Hit By Small Houses

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal for compulsory competitive bidding for new utility issues over $1,000,000 was opposed by a succession of witnesses, the last of whom told the Securities Commission that "we have proved our case that the small dealer is going to be seriously hurt."

The witness was Joseph Scribner of Pittsburgh, who summarized in a minute the views that had been put into the record during the day by small security dealers from Philadelphia to Los Angeles.

Sees Small Houses Hit

Ignoring a prepared statement, he explained that as he understood the evidence, the big investment houses would be forced to enter the retail field—one now largely occupied by small firms—if competitive bidding was made compulsory.

"I don't welcome Mr. Stanley's competition in Pittsburgh," Mr. Scribner said, and sat down. (He referred to Harold Stanley, president of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., big New York house.)

Although the public conference on the proposal, a recommendation of the SEC public utility division, had been scheduled for only one day, the flow of testimony was so heavy that it became necessary to recess until Tuesday.

One of the few witnesses who was not a small dealer was F. W. Ecker, a vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who said that compulsory competitive bidding would lead to the "deterioration of the investment banking group to the disadvantage of investors."

SEC Is Undecided

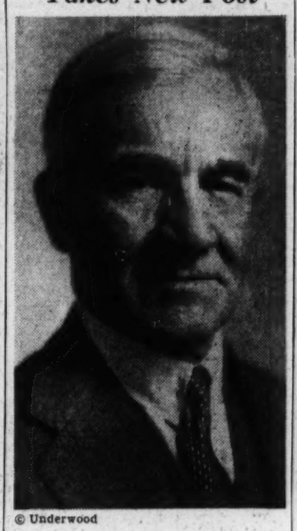
Mr. Ecker said he felt that it would "tend to permit the issuer to write his own ticket" and that it "might well lead to the evils of high pressure salesmanship."

The hearing attracted some of the outstanding financial figures, including Cyrus Eaton of Cleveland, whose Otis & Co. has been a leader in the Middle West's fight against eastern banking interests. The company is the outstanding supporter of the competitive bidding proposal.

William Chamberlain, a former vice-president of United Light & Power Company who resides near San Francisco, was one of the few individuals to support the recommendation. Testifying as a former issuer of securities, he said he felt that "there should be open and direct competition between primary underwriters."

Opening the day's session, Mr. Jerome Frank recounted the history of the SEC's study of competitive bidding suggestions. He said that the commission had not yet decided whether it had authority to compel competitive bids or whether it wished to do so if it could.

Takes New Post



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Homer L. Ferguson

Chairman and President of Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., named Chairman of its newly formed subsidiary, the North Carolina Shipbuilding Co. of Wilmington, N. C. Roger Williams, Newport Executive Vice-President, was selected as President.

Republic Steel Corp. Planning Issue Of Over $100,000,000

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corporation disclosed plans for a bond issue "in excess of $100,000,000" to refund all its existing long-term debt and to provide a small increase in working capital.

The issue, expected to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in early February, was described by the nation's third-largest steel concern as "the largest piece of industrial financing to be offered to the public in recent years."

"It is anticipated that Dillon, Read & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co., and Lehman Brothers will head the underwriting group," Republic said. The corporation did not state the interest rate the new bonds will carry.

The issue will replace publicly held bonds listed at $87,527,871 the end of 1939.

Principal long-term obligations listed in the 1939 annual report, which would be retired in favor of the new, all-inclusive issue, are:

General mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, Series B, $40,199,000; general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, Series C, $25,385,000; purchase money first mortgage convertible 5½ per cent bonds, $14,242,900; and Gulf States Steel Co. first (closed) mortgage sinking fund 4½ per cent bonds, $6,398,000.

U. S. Orders Big Powder Plant

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new plant which will expand the nation's output of smokeless powder to well over 1,000,000 pounds a day was ordered by the War Department along with additional facilities to manufacture warplane engines.

A $47,997,000 contract was awarded E. I. du Pont de Nemours and company, Wilmington, Del., to build and equip the powder plant at Childersburg, Ala.

It will be the third new major facility undertaken to assure an adequate supply of powder for the expanding Army and Navy.

The Childersburg plant, scheduled to start production before the year's end, is expected to produce some 300,000 pounds daily, the same as a new plant being built at Radford, Va. A powder mill at Charlestown, Ind., due to start production in March is expected to produce as much as the others combined. Two additional powder plants are contemplated.

A third of the latest plant's output will be taken by the Navy, which is to share the cost of the plant.

Contracts for additional engine facilities totaling $49,786,149, went to the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., the fifth major motor car manufacturer to be put to work on aircraft engines.

A main assembly plant for Wright engines is to be put up at South Bend, with a feeder plant for gears at Fort Wayne and another for connecting rods and precision parts at Chicago. For plant construction $39,740,836 was allotted and $10,045,313 was provided for machinery and equipment.

Title is to remain in the government's Defense Plant Corporation but at the end of five years Studebaker will have an option to purchase the new facilities.

Shipment of Auto Tires During 1940 Highest in 10 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of automotive tires in 1940 totaled 59,155,326 units, highest in a decade but about 10,000,000 fewer than the 69,394,855 shipped in 1929, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

The association said 1940 shipments represented greater tonnage and more tire miles than in 1929 because in the intervening period, average tire size, weight and quality increased substantially. December shipments for original equipment purposes amounted to 2,626,190 units, highest December on record and up 7.7 per cent over November and .5 of 1 per cent above December, 1939.

Shipments in 1940 were 2.9 per cent greater than in 1939. Production of 59,352,643 casings was 3 per cent larger than the preceding year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

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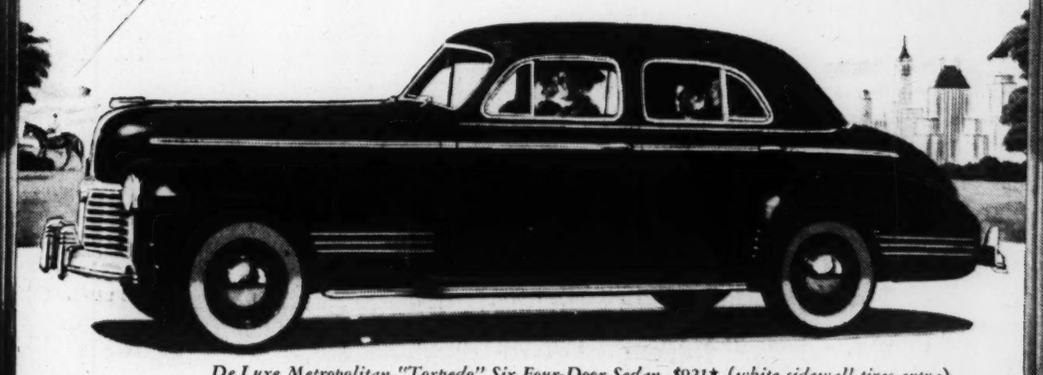
Another

General Motors Masterpiece



De Luxe Metropolitan "Torpedo" Six Four-Door Sedan, $921 (white sidewall tires extra)*

Pontiac's New Low-Priced Metropolitan "Torpedo" Sedan

Announcing the lowest-priced 4-door, 4-window sedan in Pontiac history!

NOW TO THE MOST popular line of cars it has ever offered, Pontiac adds a new and striking model—the low-priced Metropolitan "Torpedo" Sedan with body by Fisher, *patterned after a higher-priced and sensationally successful Pontiac body type.*

This new Metropolitan is a four-door, four-window sedan with a smart, enclosed rear quarter. With two windows on each side, it takes on lines and contours impossible to achieve with the conventional six-window design. In addition, it combines unusual rear-compartment spaciousness with the privacy which many find desirable.

Here is another true Pontiac, endowed with all of Pontiac's sturdiness, handling ease and economy—plus the unrivalled comfort of Pontiac's "Triple-Cushioned Ride." *Yet it sells at a price just above the lowest. See it today!*

PONTIAC PRICES BEGIN AT $828 FOR THE DE LUXE "TORPEDO" SIX BUSINESS COUPE

**Delivered at Pontiac, Michigan. State tax, optional equipment and accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice.*

AVAILABLE AS A SIX—OR AS AN EIGHT FOR ONLY $25 DIFFERENCE

Pontiac

THE FINE CAR WITH THE LOW PRICE

SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	357,920
1941 volume to date	11,386,010
1940 volume to date	14,343,295

Stocks Fail To Show Any Real Trend

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Upward inclinations were exhibited by a few steels, rails and industrial specialties in today's stock market but most failed to get very far.

Gains, ranging from fractions to around a point in the forenoon, were reduced or eliminated near the final hour and small minus signs were well distributed. Dealings picked up at intervals and volume was at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

The business picture remained encouraging marketwise, brokers said, but scant inspiration was derived from war news or congressional activities.

Support was accorded shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Railway, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Goodyear, Anaconda, American Smelting, Douglas Aircraft, Deere, Paramount and General Electric.

Backward at times were Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, Boeing, du Pont, and Johns-Manville.

In the curb, General Gas & Electric preferred "B" got up 8 points on an initial 10-share transfer. Ahead now and then were American Gas, Gulf Oil, and Lake Shore.

Bonds Advance

Moderately active buying in the railroad group kept the bond market pointed upward today.

Toward the final hour most gains were fractional, but they far outnumbered the small number of individual issues that found difficulty in moving along with the general list.

The forward movement was a continuation of the trend which, with few interruptions, has been maintained ever since the defense program went into high gear, carrying with it the likelihood of railroad profits.

Prominent on the upside were Central Pacific first 4s of '49, Atlantic Coast Line 5s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible stamped 6s, Missouri-Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Western Union 5s of '60, Portland General Electric 4½s, Firestone Tire 3½s, Columbia Gas 5s of '61, and Erie 5s of '75.

U. S. Governments were narrowly irregular in limited dealings.

Bank Urges Britons To Purchase Bonds To Avoid Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Only if each individual in the country saves all he can for investment in government loans, even to the point of sacrifice, can successful financing of the war and the avoidance of inflation in Great Britain be secured, Edwin Fisher, chairman of Barclays Bank Limited, said at the 4th annual general meeting of the bank in London.

To the extent that increased profits accrued as a result of war conditions, trade and industry should make the fullest contribution to the financial needs of the government, Mr. Fisher declared. But at the same time, he indicated, it was perhaps proper that some proportion, however small, should be retained by business enterprises. In this way a monetary incentive to further endeavor would be kept alive and possible tendencies toward extravagance would be checked.

In addition, industry would be helped to build up reserves against the time when a change-over from war essentials to a peace-time program had to be undertaken and, in return for a concession of this kind, any sums so retained could be lent to the government and thus, in the meantime, contribute to the general war effort.

In addition to investing heavily in war loans, the bank itself, Mr. Fisher said, was doing all it could to ensure that the credit resources it commanded were employed to the best advantage of the country. In line with the policy of the government, it is giving all assistance in its power, consonant with sound banking practice, to those engaged in work of national importance.

Bell Tel. of Penna. Must Reduce Rates

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — The Public Utility Commission ordered the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania to revise its tariff in order to reduce rates amounting to $1,400,000 a year, effective March 1.

The commission said this action would conclude its inquiry into the telephone rates, started on May 31, 1938. Commissioner Thomas C. Buchanan dissented, saying that while he favors reduction he thinks "the amount is too small, and I object to closing the case."

The company has agreed to make the reduction, the P. U. C. said.

Pennsylvania Oil Prices Again Rise

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The price of Pennsylvania grade crude oil advanced 15 cents a barrel, the third increase since November.

The new quotations, 45 cents above those of three months ago, are:

Bradford-Allegany $2.30 a barrel; southwest Pennsylvania $1.95, Eureka $1.89.

The Joseph Seep Agency of the South Penn Oil Company announced the change.

Neutral oils, another lubricant, remain unchanged but strong, while wax is somewhat higher.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	52½	52⅜	52½	+ ½
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Jan 24
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	23	41⅞	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	½	½	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 27
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 27
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	6	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
12⅜	6⅜	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 24
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	156	156	156	—1¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 24
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	13	6¾	6¾	6¾	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80	79¾	79¾	
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	34¾	34	34	— ⅝
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jan 25
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	— ¼
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	4	50¼	50	50	— ¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	16	16	16	— ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines (1e)	6	50	49	49	—1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 27
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	Jan 23
45¾	28	Am Br S (2.10e)	1	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	15	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16½	85¼	Am Can (4)	2	90¾	90¾	90¾	
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	Jan 27
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅞
65	34	Am Car & F pf	5	66	64¾	64¾	—1
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	4	22	21½	21½	— ½
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	115	115	115	Jan 21
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120¾	120¾	120¾	Jan 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jan 23
6⅜	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	16	16	16	Jan 27
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 21
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	3	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 23
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan 27
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21½	21¼	21½	Jan 27
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	5	4	3¾	4	Jan 27
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
92	38	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	89	89	89	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	9	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	— ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	Jan 24
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	Am P&L$6pf1⅞k	7	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Jan 27
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	98	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	34	15⅜	14⅞	15	
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 27
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R (½g)	5	43	42⅞	43	— ¼
155½	122	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	Jan 27
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Jan 24
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¼g)	7	26⅝	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 27
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Jan 22
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	14	166½	165¾	165⅞	— ¾
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70⅜	70	70	Jan 27
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	71¾	71½	71¾	+ ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jan 21
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	19	6½	6½	6½	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Jan 23
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	5	58¼	58	58	— ½
8¾	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	36	26	25⅝	25¾	
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 21
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	110¾	110½	110½	— ⅜
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	32	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
6¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	7	57½	57	57½	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅝
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 23
9½	3⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	— ¾
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 63⅛k	1	97½	97½	97½	Jan 24
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 25
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	61	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	67	66⅜	66⅞	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	100	17⅛	16⅜	17	+ ¾
22⅝	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 21
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
97⅛	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan 27
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	70	70	70	Jan 24
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	19	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	16	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	10	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 27
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	11	22¼	22	22	— ½
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Jan 22
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 27
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 25
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	45	37¾	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	4	20	19⅞	19⅞	
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31	31	31	
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	37	86¼	84⅞	85	— ¾
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	131½	130¼	130¼	— ¾
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¾
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	5	20¾	20	20	— ⅞
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 27
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	41	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
34	19¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	11	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 21
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	6	37¼	35¾	37	Jan 24
7	4⅛	Brew Corp (.55e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¾e)	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
26¾	14⅛	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	6	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	39	39	39	— ¼
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¾
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
25½	12¼	Bkly Un G	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Jan 27
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 27
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	6	22	21¾	21¾	— ½
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	8	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	2	31	31	31	— ¼
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	
12½	7¼	Burr Add (.15g)	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	— ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20	20	Jan 24
5	2¼	ButteCop&Zinc	16	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	3	10⅜	10	10	— ⅝
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 27
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	15	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¾	Canadian Pacific	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	2	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 27
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	54⅞	54¾	54¾	Jan 21
56⅛	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	47¼	47	47	— ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	9	28⅞	26¼	26¼	— ⅝
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 27
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 23
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta $	8	5⅛	5	5	Jan 24
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(1g)	5	31½	31	31	— ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 27
30¾	17½	Cham PF (.90e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 24
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jan 21
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	24	43	42½	42½	— ½
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ½
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅛	⅞	⅞	Jan 16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 27
15⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¾
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 23
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 22
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16⅛	9	Chickasha (⅛e)	1	12	12	12	Jan 27
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	42	67⅞	66¾	66½	—1
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	8	10	9⅞	10	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jan 27
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	6	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 24
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	5	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	Jan 27
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	2	104	104	104	Jan 27
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Jan 25
20	10⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	6	12¾	12¾	12¾	
102½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	102	102	102	Jan 23
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	6	28¾	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 27
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
½	¼	Col G&E (.10g)	14	4⅜	4½	4½	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	82	81¼	81½	— ⅝
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 25
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	24	24	24	Jan 25
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79	79	79	— ½
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	101	100½	100½	Jan 27
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
113	97	ComTcv pf(4½)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	36	¾	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	52½	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	30	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Consolidation (1a)	3	17	17	17	Jan 27
31⅛	12⅞	Cons Aircr (2e)	11	28¾	28	28	— ½
16	7½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	5	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
97⅛	45⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
97⅜	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	32	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
107⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	106¾	106⅝	106¾	+ ¼
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
11½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	4	3	3	3	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (¼g)	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 20
5¼	2¼	Consoln Coal	1	4	4	4	
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 27
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Jan 25
19½	9⅞	Containet (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 25
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	28	9⅝	8⅞	9½	+ ¾
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	88½	89½	+ 1½
49¾	33	Cont Can (2e)	1	38	38	38	
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (⅜g)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Jan 22
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	38⅛	38	38	— ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	7	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Jan 24
65¾	40⅝	Corn Prods (3)	5	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅝
7½	3	Coty Inc (½e)	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅞	4	Coty Internat'l	32	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	1	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jan 22
73¼	38⅛	Crosley Corp	7	6	6	6	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	1	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜	Jan 27
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43	43	43	Jan 27
21⅛	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	12	43⅞	43¼	43¼	— ½
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	3	93¾	92½	92½	—1¼
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17	9⅝	Cudahy Pack	2	15¾	15¾	15¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

1940 Aircraft Output Double That of 1939

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The nation's aircraft industry reported today that it produced $544,440,000 worth of airplanes, engines, and propellers last year, more than double the 1939 production.

Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, Inc., said that if the output of accessories branches were added in, total production reached $625,000,000.

Plant facilities are being expanded for a "vastly greater" output in 1941, Mr. Jouett said. He noted that airplane factory space had been increased from 7,410,133 productive square feet last year to 12,664,600 square feet this year, with 15,965,951 additional square feet under construction. Engine and propeller plants are being expanded in similar fashion, he added.

A few hours before the aeronautical group made public its revised production figures, Walter D. Fuller, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, delivered a generally cheerful report on the progress of the industrial defense program in general.

Mr. Fuller told the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, in session here, that "a survey of hundreds of manufacturers with defense contracts shows that on 93 per cent of these contracts, industry will meet or beat specified delivery dates."

"The total of advanced deliveries will far exceed the few that are delayed," he added.

N. Y. Shipbuilding Transaction Is Approved by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission approved as "reasonable and fair" a transaction through which control of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation would pass from Aviation and Transportation Corporation to its subsidiary, the Aviation Corporation, and the parent company would be dissolved.

The commission said that elimination of Aviation and Transportation Corporation—known as ATCO—would "tend to decentralize control of AVCO (the Aviation Corporation) and will eliminate the uneconomic duplication of operating expenses and taxation now borne by the stockholders of ATCO."

The application filed by ATCO, formerly the Cord Corporation, provides that AVCO buy all of the assets of ATCO, except its holding of AVCO stock and some cash, in consideration of a new issue of AVCO stock.

When this is done, ATCO will be dissolved and its stockholders will have a direct instead of an indirect interest in AVCO. Proponents of the plan told the SEC that it would broaden AVCO's credit base and make it easier to finance its subsidiaries, some of whom are engaged in important defense work.

AVCO holds large investments in Vultee Aircraft, Inc.; Pan American Airways Corporation; American Air Lines, Inc.; Roosevelt Field, Inc., and operates Republic Aircraft Products Division, as well as holding 15,000 founders' shares of New York Shipbuilding Corporation. In the proposed transaction it would acquire an additional 87,800 founders shares, constituting slightly over one half of the voting stock of New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s 43-41 Mch	101.21	101.21	101.21
1	3¼s 46-44	108.28	108.28	108.28
1	4s 54-44	113.5	113.5	113.5
1	2¾s 47-45	109.3	109.3	109.3
17	3s 48-46	111.14	111.11	111.11
2	4¼s 52-47	120.29	120.29	120.29
10	3½s 52-49	113.12	113.12	113.12
3	2¼s 56-54	104.29	104.29	104.29
2	2¾s 63-58	108.24	108.21	108.24
7	2¾s 65-60	109	108.31	109

Federal Farm Mortgage

103s	49-44	107.22	107.22	107.22

New York City Bonds

51	51 3s 80	102	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	107½	107½	107½
5	Alb & Sus 3½s 46	83	83	83
5	Alleghany cv 5s 44	96	95¾	95¾
5	Alleghany cv 5s 49	83¾	83¾	83¾
14	Allegheny 5s 50 st	61⅜	61¼	61¼
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	Am&For P5s 2030	57¼	56¾	57⅛
7	Am IChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
1	Am Int 5½s 49	103	103	103
10	Am T&T 5½s 43	103 25-32	103	25-32
4	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
1	Am WW&E 6s 75	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104½	104½	104½
1	Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	100	100	100
7	Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105½	105½
42	AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	109⅞	110¼
1	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	93	93	93
3	AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
54	AC Line 1st 4s 52	79	78¼	79
15	AC Line clt 4s 52	75	75	75
32	AC Line 4½s 64	67	66½	66½
6	AC Line 5s 45	83½	83	83
3	ATlan 4½s 64	103¾	103¼	103⅜
54	AC Line 1st 4s 52	79	78¼	79
15	AC Line clt 4s 52	75	75	75
32	AC Line 4½s 64	67	66½	66½
6	AC Line 5s 45	83½	83	83
7	B&O SW 50 st	49½	49½	49½
2	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	54¾	55	55
6	Bell TPa 5s 48B	112¾	112½	112½
4	Bell TPa 5s 60C	135¾	135½	135½
45	Bell Tel 3½s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
5	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	Beth Stl 3s 60	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1	Bost&Me 5s 55	83½	83½	83½
56	Bost&Me 4½s 70	24½	24½	24½
1	Bost&Me 4s 60	17½	17½	17½
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	113¼	113¼	113¼
15	Buf R&P 57 st	47¾	47½	47½
17	Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	5	5	5
8	Bush Term 5s 55	47	46¾	47
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97	96¾	97
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	96	96	96
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	94	93½	94
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Can Pac 5s '44	102	102	102
11	Can Pac 4s '60	73½	73½	73½
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	77⅞	77½	77½
3	Can Pac 4½s '60	68⅛	68	68⅛
2	Caro Cen 4s '49	43	43	43
5	Celanese 3s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
17	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	93	92⅞	93
2	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1¾	1¾	1¾
37	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
30	Cen Pac 5s '60	53¾	53⅛	53⅝
38	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	71¼	72⅞
22	CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	65	62½	65
2	Cen RR N J 5s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	12¾	12	12
2	Certain-td 5½s	90⅜	90¼	90¼
20	C&O 3½s '96 D	105½	105¼	105½
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	105½	105½	105½
4	Chi & Alton 3s '49	10¼	10¼	10¼
8	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	86¼	85⅝	86
8	CB&Q 4½s 77	78	78	78
6	CB&Q gen 4s '58	86	86	86
12	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99¼	99	99¼
94	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	93⅝	93¾
92	CB&Q 3½s Ill'49 reg	92	92	92
26	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	16¾	17
17	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	17	17	17
5	Chi & Erie 5s '82	110¼	110¼	110¼
24	Chic Gt West 4s '59	32¾	32⅜	32¾
79	Chic & Pac 5s '60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
87	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1⅜	1½
22	CM&SP 4½s '89C	35¼	35	35¼
24	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	35¼	35	35¼
9	CM&SP gen 4s '89	35	34½	35
20	Chi&NW 4½s '36	23½	23¼	23¼
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13¼	13	13
26	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
9	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13½	13½	13½
4	Chi&NW 4½s 2037D	13½	13½	13½
46	Chi&NW 4s 87	19¼	19¼	19¼
13	Chi Ry 5s 27	45½	45¼	45¼
18	CRI&P 4½s 52 A	9⅝	9½	9⅝
1	CRI&P 4½s 52 A ct	8½	8½	8½
9	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13⅜	13¼	13¼
45	CRI&P 4s 88	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
15	CRI&P 4s 88 reg	14¼	14¼	14¼
8	CRI&P 4s 89	16¼	16¼	16⅞
47	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9¼	9	9⅛
43	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8	8	8
11	CTHte&SE inc 5s 60	60¾	60½	60¾
1	CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50½	50½	50½
5	ChUnSta 3½s 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	ChUnSta 3¼s 63	102	102	102
1	Ch&WInd 4s 52	93	92¾	93
2	Childs Co 5s 43	35	35	35
2	Choc&Ohio 4s 68	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	CinGas&El 3¼s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108½	108½
27	CCC&StL 4½s 77	60⅞	60⅜	60¾
5	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	80	80	80
1	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	55½	55½	55½
2	CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	77½	77½	77½
5	ClevElecIll 3s 70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	81¾	81⅜	81¾
5	Clev Un Term 5½s 72	90	89½	89½
6	ClevTwr 4½s 73	78½	78	78
7	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	72⅞	72½	72⅞
5	Col F&I 5s 43	106	106	106
7	Col&So 4½s 80	15	14½	14¾
10	Columbia G 5s 52May	104¼	104¼	104¼
20	Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¼	104¼
16	ComlMack inc 69 ww	41½	41	41½
5	Comwith Ed cv3½s58	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	ConEdis 3¼s 46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10	ConEdis 3½s 48	106	105¾	106
1	Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	ConEdis 3½s 56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	ConOil cv 3½s 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	79	79	79
4	Contin'tal Oil 3¾s'48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Cuba No Ry 5½'42rct	16½	16½	16½
5	Cuba R R 5s'52	20⅝	20¼	20¼
30	Dayton P&L 3s'70	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
5	Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	83½	83	83½
1	D & R G 4s'36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
27	D& R G West 5s'78	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
4	Det Ed 3½s'66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5	Det T Tun 4½s'61	102	102	102
10	Dow Chem 2¼s'50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Dul Missabe&I 5½'62	106½	106½	106½
26	Duluth SS&A 5s'37	20½	19	20½
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅝	107½	107½
1	E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	100	100	100
1	Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	El Paso&SW 5s'65	59¾	59¾	59¾
52	Erie rfg 5s'67	19½	19¼	19¼
66	Erie rfg 5s'75	19½	19¼	19
10	Erie 1st 4s'96	85½	85	85
25	Erie gen lien 4s'96	46½	45¾	45¾
21	Erie cv 4s'53 A	40	39¾	40
1	Erie cv 4s'53 D	39	39	39
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	106½	106½	106½
10	Firestne T&R 3½s'48	104½	104⅝	104⅝
8	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88½	88	88½
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108	108	108
34	Gt Nor 5s 73	101⅜	101¼	101¼
13	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	94½	94	94
5	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105	105	105
15	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
9	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	84¾	84½	84½
10	Gulf M & N 5s 50	86	86	86
16	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	66	65¼	66
26	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	40¼	40	40
4	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
1	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	84	84	84
16	Hudson Coal 6s 62A	30¾	30¾	30¾
42	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¾	48¼	48¾
26	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
10	Ill Cen 3½s 52	42½	42	42
8	Ill Cen 4s 52	46⅞	46½	46⅞
7	Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45¼	45½
47	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅛	47¼	47⅛
18	Ill Cen 4¼s 66	45	44¾	44¾
7	Ill Cen 5s 55	53¼	53	53¼
2	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	43¼	43¼	43¼

Nye and Wheeler Say U. S. Must Not Be Duped Again

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The Nye-Wheeler resolution requesting President Roosevelt to try to obtain from Germany and Britain a clear statement of their war aims reflects, even through isolationist lens, America's grave concern with the future peace.

In explaining his resolution which today went before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to be considered in connection with the lend-lease bill, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota declared it did not carry with it "even a remote thought on the part of its authors that the United States should undertake to dictate the terms of peace upon any nation."

The terms of the resolution itself, however, do express the judgment that the Treaty of Versailles which brought one war to an end, contributed to bringing about another because it "completely disregarded American concepts of democracy and peace."

Call Information Vital

Mr. Nye, speaking in behalf of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, and himself, the most influential leaders of the isolationist bloc in Congress, said that they were "calling for information which it seems to us is vital in this hour when we are called upon to contribute to a policy that can and does carry implications of most serious consequences for our country.

"We but ask that our Government seek from the belligerent governments a statement of their war aims and peace conditions and of secret treaties proposing disposition of territorial spoils.

"This offering and request is not part of any contest as to who hates Hitler more or loves Britain most. It is but part of an effort to make certain that our own country shall not play a 'sucker' part in this return engagement of the age-old tragedy 'war' to the foreign stage."

The exact wording of this resolution from which much more will likely be heard when the lend-lease bill debate reaches the floor of the Senate, is as follows:

The Resolution

Whereas on April 6, 1917, the American people through their President and Congress declared war for the express purpose of making the world safe for democracy and to end all war; and

Whereas at the conclusion of the first World War the American people learned that England and France had negotiated secret treaties which clearly revealed their purpose was to conquer people and territories and not to preserve democracy or to end all war; and

Whereas the Treaty of Versailles, which completely disregarded American concepts of democracy and peace and which was imposed upon the conquered central powers chiefly by England and France provoked this second European war; and

Whereas the world in 1941 enjoys less democracy than in 1917, and many nations great and small are engaged in the holocaust of war; and

Old Story Repeated

Whereas appeals — strikingly familiar to those of 1917—are again being made to the noble ideals, sympathies, and emotions of the American people, and

Whereas the threat of war for the United States is imminent today—another war whose published purposes are again clothed in idealism—the hour has come for the American people to have a full and complete knowledge of the war aims and peace conditions of the belligerent powers and of any and all secret treaties, to the end that before the nation becomes involved in another foreign war we might know for what we fight. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the United States Senate that the President of the United States, through the State Department, request all belligerent governments to proclaim publicly their respective war aims and peace conditions and any and all secret treaties for disposition of territorial spoils.

No Debate Yet

There has been no debate on the resolution in the Senate yet. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, deemed it inappropriate at this moment to comment on the wisdom of any effort to extract from the belligerents a statement of their policies.

"I suppose, he said, "it would be just as logical, however, for a citizen who witnessed in the highway an encounter in which one man had his knife drawn at the throat of another, and who desired to render some assistance to the victim, to ask them to stop and announce what it was they were fighting about, and what the fight started over, before he would decide whether he would lend aid to either one.

"Under the common law, a citizen has a right even to take the life of an aggressor when he has reasonable ground to believe that murder is about to be committed. I presume in some respects nations may enjoy the same right although not necessarily under the common law."

Hull Denies Aid to Germany In Exports Sent to Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today denied that American shipments to the Soviet Union were directly or indirectly aiding Germany to any substantial degree and declared this Government was keeping close watch on the destination of American exports.

The Secretary's statement came in response to word from London that Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare, had told the House of Commons that American shipments to Russia were permitting that country to release a considerable quantity of material to Germany.

Mr. Dalton's statement was seconded this afternoon by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, who told newspapermen that "we think a good deal—a considerable amount of materials are going from Russia to Germany."

The Ambassador, after visiting Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, said that it was not primarily a question of Russia reshipping American goods, but that "it is the sum total of all materials shipped into Russia from all countries that we must look into.

"We are more anxious than we have been before about this situation," he declared.

Turning particularly to cotton exports, over which the British have been particularly concerned, the Secretary said that while American cotton exports to Russia may have risen to 125,000 bales or so during the past year, this was such a compartively small amount that it made little difference where it went.

He added, however, that the United States always gives attention to its commercial relations so as not to give aid to those belligerents with which it was not in sympathy.

In referring to shipments to Russia, he said that there have been very few instances during the past half year or so in which American officials permitted the export of any quantity or type of goods needed for this country's defense effort.

The Secretary confirmed previous reports that from time to time the British have made representations to this country regarding shipments of American goods which might be reaching the enemy.

From other sources it has been learned that American officials are giving very careful study to this question of American goods indirectly reaching Germany, particularly by way of Russia.

London's View

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that Soviet Russia was buying cotton, copper, machinery, and wheat from the United States to replace huge consignments being sent from Russia to Germany.

He added that Britain hoped "it may be possible to take some steps to reduce this traffic" as a result of conversations now going on with the United States Government.

He cited as an example a Russian purchase of 32,000 tons of cotton from the United States in the last quarter of 1940, while, he said, "large quantities" of cotton were being sent from the U. S. S. R. to Germany.

He also said the United States sent 57,000 tons of copper and brass and 100,000 tons of wheat to Russia in 1940, compared with "only negligible" amounts in previous years.

"There is little evidence that United States exports to the Soviet Union are reaching Germany direct," Mr. Dalton said, "but there is ample evidence that the Soviet is exporting Russian goods to Germany and replacing them by imports from the United States."

Mr. Dalton said that United States exports of petroleum to Russia were 114,000 tons during 11 months of last year, and added that both wheat and oil were commodities which "the Soviet Government has undertaken to supply in large quantities under the recent trade agreement with Germany."

Exports of oil and oil-drilling machinery from the United States to Russia in the first eight months of 1940 were nearly double the 1938 total, he said.

Geneva Reports Wide Price Rise In Food Imports

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP)—A general increase in the prices of imported products which rationbound, blockaded Europe needs to support itself was noted today in the League of Nation's January Bulletin. The increases were ascribed to shipping difficulties.

Export prices increased also, the bulletin said, but in countries such as Bulgaria, Denmark, Eire, Sweden, Turkey, and Iran, the rise was less than in imports. Canada, Spain, and Yugoslavia, whose products are in demand, showed marked export price gains.

With August, 1939, prewar figures as the basis for comparison, Swiss import prices in December, 1940, were 54 per cent higher than domestic prices for comparable goods; Norwegian import prices for November, 1940, were 55 per cent higher; Bulgarian for October, 1940, were 22 per cent higher, and Spanish for June, 1940, were 20 per cent higher.

In Debut

Idabelle Firestone Marigold
New flower developed by David Burpee of Philadelphia

'World Premiere' For New Marigold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The latest plant development of David Burpee of Philadelphia had its world premiere at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York yesterday. The Idabelle Firestone Marigold was presented to the garden world. This beautiful new flower, a product of years of work by the Philadlephia plant expert, is named in honor of Mrs. Harvey S. Firestone.

Lamont's Plea

Continued from Page 1

ing that "of course she cannot beat Germany."

"They are the unconscious defeatists," he declared. "They are, without intent, putting a brake on our country's supreme effort. There is no sound reason for their gloom, always provided they fall to and join with whole heart in the struggle to help Britain."

Mr. Lamont recalled that for years Germany had been preparing for this war, "turning out on a gigantic scale planes, tanks, and every conceivable device for war."

"Yet with thousands of planes at her command, Germany has gotten nowhere in her assault against an England that had hardly started to prepare until the final tragic fall of France," he continued. "Plane for plane and man for man, Britain has shown herself immeasurably superior. Hitler may have gazed across the White Cliffs of Dover, at that 'precious stone set in the silver sea,' yet to date for him it has been thus far and no farther. Has not that magic wand of his begun to falter and to cease weaving spells?"

Mr. Lamont declared that when England, already master of the sea, once gains with thousands of American airplanes mastery of the air, she will drive Germany from the Channel ports.

What Victory Means

"That will be the beginning of the end," he declared. "Then will spring into life all the latent forces of France and of the Low Countries, millions of brave, freedom-loving men on the continent, who were overwhelmed by a sudden disaster and who, seething and unreconciled, have been held down with an iron heel. Those are the men whom, with our material aid, England will inspire to overturn the despots. What they look to us for is to speed into action for Britain all the pent up and willing energies of our people and the immense economic resources of our country."

Mr. Lamont stressed that English victory in the war would result in speedy restoration of the continent and of England "with American co-operation," while under a German victory, "not only will the continent of Europe remain an area of semi-slavery, but the whole world economy will be set back for generations."

"The hand of progress will be stayed, the standard of living will drop," he said, "and as for America, under a Hitler victory, we should find ourselves in the midst of a country-wide depression so deep and so prolonged as to make the worst of the last 10 years here look like a happy and bountiful time.

Self-Preservation

"It is high tim ewe shouldered our share of the burden of defeating the despots who threaten our way of life," he continued. "Be as self-centered as you like about it. Still you come to the same end. The salvation of England is for us a matter of self-preservation."

Mr. Lamont came out strongly for passage by Congress of the lend-lease bill giving the Administration power to implement full material aid to Britain.

Mr. Lamont came out unequivocally against "appeasement," which, he said, "would mean a prostrate England, a new lease on life for Hitler, an America unprepared and threatened with war on two oceans, burdened by prodigious armaments, our national economy completely regimented." He stood, he said with other businessmen and bankers, for "a world in which engagements are kept, promises fulfilled and pledges redeemed; where plans can be made based on good faith of men and nations."

"That is why we businessmen and bankers are so strongly against dictators' policies," he declared. "We want a free world, free enterprise, free speech, free religion—everything that America and England stand for; everything that Hitler is fighting against. We can look for no working basis with a government whose word is worthless, its promises empty air, its pledges broken as soon as made. In such a world busines and labor together perish."

Mr. Lamont warned against the United States "deliberately" entering the war.

"For us deliberately to enter the war now is neither necessary nor desirable," he said. "Industry knows what war is and will work better without the confusion of a country at war."

Mr. Lamont closed with a plea for national unity.

"I have been a life-long Republican, and in the late campaign I was strongly against the third term," he said, "but the campaign is over. We are in the midst of a world crisis. As a nation, we cannot and must not be divided. And so again I urge national unity in support of the President and of the plans for material aid to England and for our defense. And in all that effort I urge an awakened and watchful public opinion that will not tolerate confusion, delay or politics."

Willkie Classed As Exponent Of Arms Aid

Continued from Page 1

to the appointment of Viscount Halifax as Ambassador to Washington. Lord Halifax remains virtually a member of the British Government while in the United States.

In this new way British and American fundamental thought is joined at the most critical period in Anglo-Saxon development.

Just an "Ordinary Man"

For the first time the British people see an outstanding individual figure in the United States—political opponent of the President in home politics but a business leader and nominee of great political party—come to Britain independently yet also in closest co-operation with the President and his policy.

Mr. Willkie's description of himself as an ordinary man coming to see what the ordinary man in Britain is doing today in the midst of a totalitarian war has won him the most cordial welcome everywhere.

Visits Commons

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mr. Wendell L. Willkie visited the House of Commons today and sat in the distinguished visitor's gallery during an Opposition attack on the Government's suppression of the Daily Worker, Communist Party organ.

Caught earlier in the first air raid of his London visit without the steel helmet he brought from the United States, Mr. Willkie also got into the House without a gas mask—ordinarily required equipment for all entering there.

Attendants explained that he was allowed to enter without his mask because he is "only a temporary resident of London." Foreign press representatives and others in the same galleries always are required to carry masks.

There was no recognition of Mr. Willkie's visit from the floor.

Before going to Commons, Mr. Willkie visited the Bank of England and met Mr. Montagu Norman, the Bank's Governor. A crowd gathered outside cheered when he left.

Mr. Willkie said he had "an interesting discussion" with Mr. Norman.

His second day in London began later than schedule because of the necessity of reading a big sheaf of letters, telegrams and invitations received from all parts of England.

Members of his party said "nearly every Mayor in England has written or wired asking him to pay his town a visit."

Antiaircraft guns were blazing away during a half hour conference Mr. Willkie held with Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, after leaving Commons.

The gunfire, in the fourth alert of the day, failed to interrupt the discussion between the man the London press is calling "America's private citizen No. 1" and Cardinal Hinsley, leader of Roman Catholicism in England.

It was understood their talk dealt mainly with the attitude of Britain's Roman Catholic population toward the war. Cardinal Hinsley recently broadcast strictures against Naziism.

Replying to questions when he left the Cardinal, Mr. Willkie said there was no discussion on the attitude of Mr. Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of neutral Eire, toward the war.

Asked whether American Roman Catholics are in favor of aid to Britain, Mr. Willkie replied: "There is no distinction; there are no differences on the question in so far as racial or religious grounds are concerned."

Mr. Willkie went to the home of Lord and Lady Astor for tea.

He also talked today with Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was scheduled to dine tonight with Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, from whom he expected to learn about Britain's plane output.

The English press welcomed Mr. Willkie's enthusiastic curiosity and centered attention on what he might tell Americans back home when he returns to the United States.

Under the heading, "Veni, Vidi, Willkie," the News-Chronicle said in its lead editorial:

"As a lively observer of men and things, he should be able to take back to America, where his influence is very great, an accurate and impartial picture of Britain at war."

President Is Open to Changes In Lend Bill, Even Time Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Congressional leaders believe that the path of the lend-lease bill has been materially smoothed by the White House conference here last night between the President and legislative leaders of both parties, prior to the resumption of Senate hearings today.

A better understanding of the measure, rather than a specific agreement, was the object of the conference, and various limiting amendments were discussed. Two Republicans were present, Charles L. McNary, Minority Leader of the Senate and Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., Minority Leader of the House.

On the Democratic side were Alben W. Barkley, Senate Majority Leader; Senator Walter F. George, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Speaker Sam Rayburn and Representatives John W. MacCormack, Majority Leader and Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Principal object of the bill was to establish a legislative mood of understanding and open-mindedness and to remove so far as possible party considerations from the bill. Congressional leaders found the President conciliatory, they reported, and willing to listen to proposals for amendments.

Leading among these was a two-year time limit, provision for periodic reports from the armed forces on what is done under the bill, safeguards against weakening the fleet, and also a ban on use of naval convoys for freighters sent to Britain.

The latter is the most controversial proposal, opponents charge it would put a limit on the constitutional right of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to dispose of the fighting forces as he sees fit, while advocates feel it is a safeguard against war.

Lack of Cash Bars British Plane Order, Morgenthau Says

Continued from Page 1

lem is whether the British have got the dollars they need, or can get the dollars they need to spend in this country. That, gentlemen, is the problem as I see it."

France Doubled Burden

Repeating in effect some of the testimony offered to the House Committee, the Secretary of Treasury explained that "one vital factor in this chain of assets was the collapse of France last summer." The British took over all French contracts in the United States—"the result was that the British began to lose gold and dollar assets twice as fast after June as before."

The war is now taking 60 per cent of the British national income, he said, and is raising 40 per cent of this cost by taxes. The war now costs the British Government over £12,000,000 every day.

To show what these taxes mean, Mr. Morgenthau contrasted the income taxes of a typical British and American family with two children. A British family with $5,000 income now pays $1,196 income taxes in Britain; $75 in the United States; with $10,000 it pays $3,451 in Britain and only $440 in America; at $20,000 the British pay $9,426, as against $2,143; at $50,000 income the respective rates are $32,401 and $13,741; and at $100,000 income the rates are $76,276 and $42,948, respectively. Besides this the British pay heavy war, corporation, excess profits, purchase, and excise taxes.

Canadian Figures Excluded

Answering Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Secretary Morgenthau said the Canadian Government has not raised the question of whether it can continue to make purchases, so that its figures are excluded from the table of "estimated dollar expenditures and receipts of the British Empire."

Senator Vandenberg's questions were directed to seeing whether Secretary Morgenthau had overestimated the British fiscal crisis. Senator Vandenberg pointed out that a Federal Reserve Board estimate as of August, 1939, showed a much higher amount of British assets. Secretary Morgenthau said the war shrinkage accounted for the difference. He frequently consulted with Harold White, a Treasury assistant.

"I don't believe the British are holding out on us," he answered at one point.

"Is there no way in which the British-owned values in Latin America could be at least used as collateral?" demanded Senator Vandenberg.

Effect on Johnson Act

Witness said he could not estimate how much value British oil wells in Mexico, street railways in the Argentine and the like, would bring.

United Kingdom long-term investments in Latin America he said are listed at £1,000,000,000.

Further fiscal aid to Britain, Secretary Morgenthau said, might mean an ultimate increase in the United States debt limit above the $65,000,000,000 proposed, but the new limit would carry the country to June 30, 1942, he forecast.

"The chief power the President would get under this bill would be the opportunity to make available to countries at war, goods that they haven't got the exchange or the credits to pay for now," Secretary Morgenthau said.

"They have money enough to pay for all goods that they have ordered, but not to pay for new orders," he added.

"Haven't they ordered all the goods they could get deliveries on this year?" Senator Vandenberg asked.

"No," said witness.

"Is that so?—that's interesting," said Senator Vandenberg, "there is nothing in the bill to require repayment is there?"

"No," said witness. A minute later he told Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas that the French assests in the United States frozen after its collapse equalled $1,593,000,000.

"That is the first time that figure has been given," witness said.

In the course of questioning by Senator Vandenberg, Mr. Morgenthau indicated that he had mentally written off British war debts. His reply was ambiguous, but was taken to mean that he had little expectation of their being paid in view of present circumstances.

Senator Vandenberg brought out that the Administration bill, while designed primarily to lend and lease materials to Great Britain, does not require repayment. He asked whether the purpose of the bill could not be accomplished by a simple amendment to the Johnson and Neutrality Acts. Secretary Morgenthau asked Edward H. Foley, Treasury General Counsel, to reply to the question.

Mr. Foley said that mere extension of dollar credits for purchases of war materials here would "mean that it would be months and months before the materials ordered would be coming off the assembly line." The measue now before Congress authorizes the President to make available materials already on hand if he deems it necessary, he added.

$125 Job Goes Begging— It's Truant Officer's Post

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners discovered yesterday, to its astonishment, that a $125-a-month job had gone begging since early December without a single application for it.

It's the job of School Attendance Officer, under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Department.

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United States and Canada

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DEDHAM, MASS.—$50: brand new bungalow, 5 rooms, fireplace, oil heat, Gen. Elec. kitchen; garage; adults. 97 Dale St. R. E. JACKSON. Ded. 1337.

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
Sell well-known Foremost Stockings. Greatly reduced prices. Marvelous opportunity for rapid turnover. We carry Nylon Stockings. Commission. Prosper Underwear Co., Inc., 6 East 46th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., Park Ave.—Suitable 1-2 gentlemen; large, quiet room; private bath, double closets; home, yet independent; near 8th Church; references. RH. 4-1303. Write Box K-1, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., West 101st (Broadway)—Double studio, private bath; attractive single studio, kitchen privileges; $5-$6. Tel. AC-2-7675 (David)

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St.—South front room with fireplace for a woman. Circle 7-6300 (Apt. 7-A). MRS. MILLS

ROOMS Single and double housekeeping rooms; light, gas, linen included; switchboard service. Single $8 to $12, double $15 to $18 weekly. THE GRALYN, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston.

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VERSATILE young woman, dental hygienist past 11 years, desires change in position; formerly instructor ballet dancing; capable creating costumes, writing, staging productions for amateurs; social worker; executive ability. Write Box M-3, Suite 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. I. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th. near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 8691.

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Daily Features Page

Mexico—Where the North Blends With the Tropics

Monitor Camera Club from Charles H. Sayler, Halstead, Kan.

The town of Taxco attracts artists, writers, and tourists because of its quaint cobblestone streets and its colonial buildings with their red-tiled roofs. Silver was discovered in this area by Cortes in 1522. Inset: The tourist gets fair warning that he is entering the Torrid Zone.

Crude but clever Mexican dolls.

Actopan's market day is Wednesday, when Indians for miles around come to bargain. They may trade corn for beans, a turkey for a chicken, or a goat for a pig. It is a common custom for the natives to spread their wares on the ground.

Daily Quotation

COURAGE is the thing. We should thank our Creator thirty times daily for courage.—BARRIE.

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. One o'clock is to two bells as four o'clock is to **(4 bells, 6 bells, 8 bells, 10 bells, 12 bells)**.
2. Zion National Park is to Utah as Glacier National Park is to **(Montana, Colorado, Arizona, California, Idaho)**.
3. Herbert Hoover is to Iowa as Abraham Lincoln was to **(Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York)**.
4. Missouri is to the Ozark State as Alabama is to **(equality, palmetto, cotton, bear, pelican)**.
5. John Bunyan was to 17th century England as Ralph Waldo Emerson was to **(19th century America, 18th century England, 19th century England, 18th century America, poetry)**.

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

In Lighter Vein

Not Even the Lawn Mower!

"Haven't you missed the folks that used to live next door?"
"No. The reason is that they never borrowed anything, so we hardly knew them."

It's a Fair Question

Junior: "Daddy, are you sure that the world is round?"
Daddy: "Yes, I'm positive."
"Well, then, how can people go to the far corners of the earth?"

From the Hills of Aberdeen

A taxicab passenger, arriving at his destination, paid the fare but did not tip the driver.
"You forgot something," said the driver.
"What?" asked the passenger in honest bewilderment, slapping his pockets and peering back into the cab.
"Your bagpipes," retorted the driver.—Chicago Tribune.

Brevities

Punch ©: One reason that Bulgaria refused to sign up with the Axis is said to be fear of biting off more freedom that she can do with.

Punch (c): Herr von Ribbentrop is reported to have signed six treaties and agreements in less than a week. This of course allows for breakages.

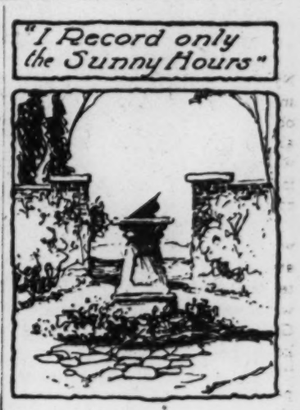
Detroit News: "The blueprints for a single battleship weigh about 2,000 pounds." And removing them from the lining of an old hat, in the spy novel, is a majestic sight.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: In a certain city 10 trucks are employed collecting waste paper. They gather 700 tons each month. This is mentioned here because the city is Edinburgh, Scotland. Yes, of all places!

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. 8 bells
2. Montana
3. Kentucky
4. Cotton
5. 19th century America

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good



Service Through Song

Birmingham, Ala.

Singing and service go hand in hand at the Parker High School here and provide a twofold happiness. Once a year a choral concert is given in the Municipal Stadium by these Negro high school students, whose singing Lawrence Tibbett once characterized as a "majestic symphony of voices." A charge of 10 cents is made for the entertainment and the proceeds, amounting usually to about $300, are donated to a summer camp for underprivileged children.

Every student is a member of the Junior Red Cross and groups go out frequently and sing for shut-ins. The Girl Reserves group gives programs of readings and music at the old people's home. These students also raise money and send a number of underprivileged children to camp each year.

What They Say

The People's Choice

"The people were convinced of the value of aircraft long before military men allowed themselves to be."—George Gallup.

The Musician

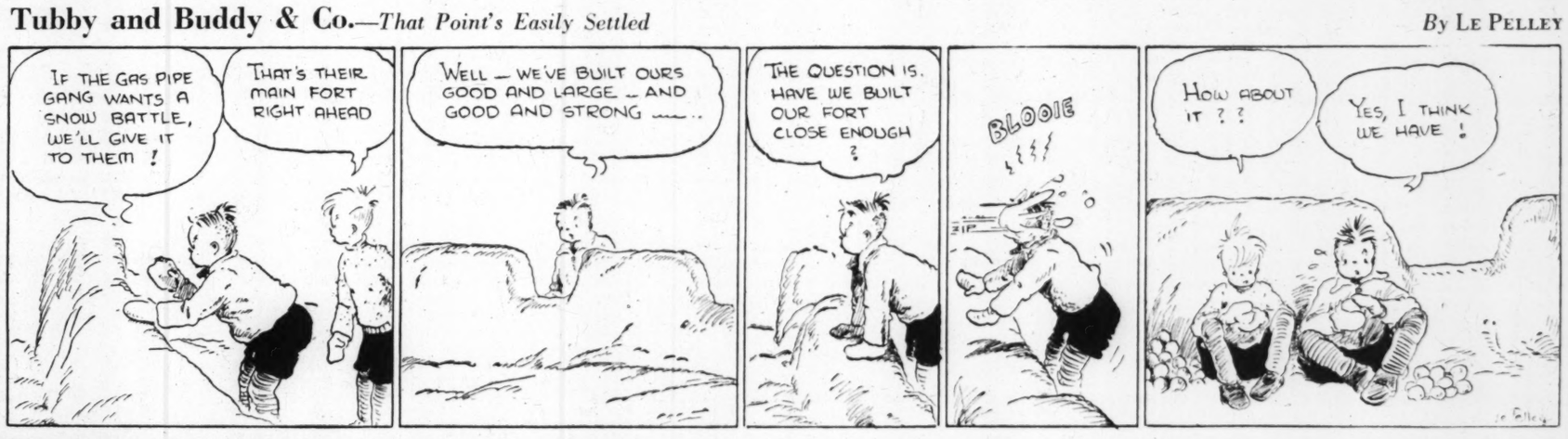
"I do not know which gives me more pleasure—to compose music or to play it."—Sergei Rachmaninoff.

A Verse for Today . . .

But it shall be one day which shall be known to the LORD, not day, nor night: but it shall come to pass, that at evening time it shall be light.—ZECH. 14:7.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Point's Easily Settled*

By LE PELLEY


IF THE GAS PIPE GANG WANTS A SNOW BATTLE, WE'LL GIVE IT TO THEM !
THAT'S THEIR MAIN FORT RIGHT AHEAD
WELL — WE'VE BUILT OURS GOOD AND LARGE — AND GOOD AND STRONG ....
THE QUESTION IS, HAVE WE BUILT OUR FORT CLOSE ENOUGH ?
BLOOIE
HOW ABOUT IT ? ?
YES, I THINK WE HAVE !

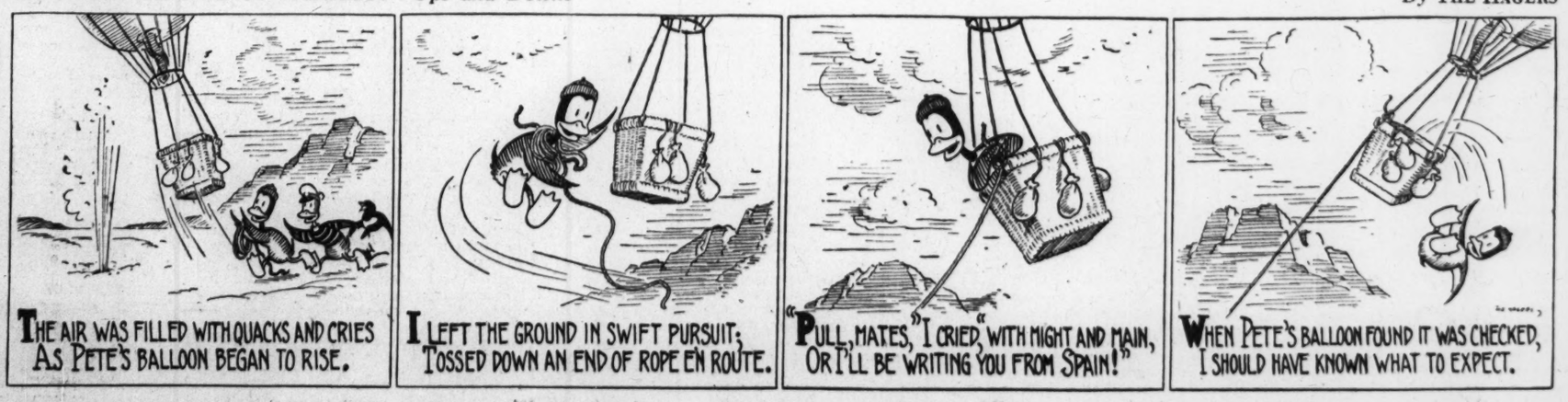
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Did I Say "Where"?*

By RODGERS

It didn't take long to drive out to the kennels where ol' Togo is to board while his master is down South-
Ol' Togo and his master went into the house to make arrangements about Togo's board, so I decided to look around—
I wonder where they keep the dogs?" I thought as I hopped out of the car—
"Hm-m," I thought a minute later, "I wonder if there is any place the dogs aren't!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ups and Downs*

By THE HAGERS


THE AIR WAS FILLED WITH QUACKS AND CRIES AS PETE'S BALLOON BEGAN TO RISE.
I LEFT THE GROUND IN SWIFT PURSUIT; TOSSED DOWN AN END OF ROPE EN ROUTE.
"PULL, MATES," I CRIED, "WITH MIGHT AND MAIN, OR I'LL BE WRITING YOU FROM SPAIN!"
WHEN PETE'S BALLOON FOUND IT WAS CHECKED, I SHOULD HAVE KNOWN WHAT TO EXPECT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For Fairer Regulation

An ordinary citizen hardly knows what he is up against in going into a case before one of the now numerous Federal regulatory boards. These administrative agencies, most of them necessary in so large and complex a civilization, have become a great bureaucracy, designed to do justice but capable of many and serious injustices. The report of the Attorney General's Committee, on Administrative Procedure, headed by Dean Acheson, is therefore of wide importance.

Two approaches have always been possible in inquiring how to improve the operations of these agencies and to heighten the assurances of fairness in administrative law. One method naturally has been to begin at the source and to try to improve the set-up of the agencies themselves, the congressional statutes under which they operate, and the customs or precedents they employ. The other has been to appeal from the quasi-judicial boards to the courts on any provocation and to seek redress by wider, quicker, more complete application of the doctrine of judicial review.

The Logan-Walter Bill, passed but vetoed last year, represented an attempt to "regulate the regulators." Its sponsors, evidently despairing of making substantial improvement of the quality of justice in the regulatory boards themselves, proposed the appeal of more questions to the judiciary in order to place a check on arbitrary orders. But this meant litigating thousands of subjects twice instead of once, and there are obvious advantages in trying if possible to get fair and reliable decisions the first time.

That, in general, is the direction of the Acheson report, though a minority of the committee would also extend the safeguards of judicial review. Among the majority recommendations are these points: An Office of Administrative Procedure would be established to examine continuously the practices of administrative agencies. "Hearing commissioners" for the various boards would receive appointment from this new office, thus separating to an extent the prosecutive from the judicial functions of the boards. Rules and regulations adopted by the agencies ordinarily would not go into effect for forty-five days, allowing time for persons interested to propose modifications.

The work of the Attorney General's committee calls attention to a method which is coming to be beneficially used in matters of law-making which require extensive and careful investigation. This is the appointment of a committee of private citizens with special qualifications in their field. These persons, with the advantages of time and specialization, may prepare recommendations and background information which do not usurp the function of congressional committees but are tremendously valuable to Congress. The congressional committee still has its function in testing the recommendations and digesting those that are found sound into law.

The Acheson committee deserves commendation for a very constructive report.

Getting On With It

Very welcome is the news of White House-Capitol consultation on the lend-lease bill. The talk in which congressional leaders of both parties for the first time discussed the measure with President Roosevelt did not result in any announced compromises. Yet the inclusion of minority members in the conference is a distinct step forward and the fact that the congressional leaders are seeking to get action by agreement rather than protracted legislative battle is highly encouraging.

There is essential unity in the Nation on the question of supplying Britain, the main objective of this bill. Many former isolationists have found ground crumbling under their feet on that question as the Nazi war machine crashed through one bastion of democracy after another. Were Britain, the last great shield for America, now under desperate assault most of the doubts about this bill would disappear. Indeed, listening to those opponents who are really opposed to the objective must render many an American almost ready to accept the bill "as is." The worst weakness of the democracies has been squabbling over smaller dangers while failing to unite and act against the principal peril.

But Americans are near effective unity. Those who oppose aid to Britain are a small minority. So far they have had some help from those who wish to limit the risks in the lend-lease bill. In Congress particularly there is a responsibility to examine the methods as well as the general purpose of the legislation. But a few amendments would leave the obstructionists' position exposed. They could disclose who really wants to support America's first line of defense and who wants to wait at the water's edge until attacked.

This newspaper has pointed to the need for two safeguards: A time limit, and periodic reports from the President or the Navy and War Secretaries. These changes were urged by the congressional leaders in their visit to the White House. A real congressional check on appropriations is also natural and essential. We believe that a special congressional committee on defense, with both parties represented, with which the President could consult as new steps are required in the aid-to-Britain program, would really win support to the President's foreign policy.

We would be willing to let such measures develop separately if the choice were between early action and a long congressional squabble. But we believe a readiness on the President's part to work with the congressional leaders and accept two simple amendments would actually hasten effective aid.

Indiana Looks Ahead

Indianapolis and other important industrial cities in Indiana may be able within a few years to have city managers they have sought for so long. A proposal to amend the State Constitution and thus permit any incorporated city or town to choose the type of government it wishes has been introduced in the Indiana House of Representatives by a group of six Republicans and three Democrats. The Legislature is preponderantly Republican. The measure deserves support.

With its enactment forty-five of the forty-eight States of the American Union will have given this measure of home rule to municipalities. Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Idaho are the only others which have not granted this right.

Indianapolis voted six to one in favor of a city manager plan of government a few years ago, but the vote was thrown out by the State Supreme Court as unconstitutional. City taxpayers know that city manager government has in most cases resulted in efficiency and lower costs. The proposal must be passed by two successive sessions of the Legislature and then ratified by the voters; so Indiana cities must wait until the fall of 1943 for the final word. But victory will be sweeter when removed from the danger of being upset by the courts.

Reports of revolts in Rumania and Italy indicate that Europe may yet turn on its Axis.

R. F. D.—Symbol of Unity

A recent summary of the office of the Postmaster General shows that the United States now has 32,646 rural free delivery routes covering 1,401,690 miles. These routes are maintained at a cost of $91,440,974; they serve 7,787,932 American families or 28,974,600 individuals.

"R. F. D." began on Oct. 1, 1896, when experimental routes were established from Charles Town, Uvilla, and Halltown, West Virginia. Within a year, because of the success of these first three routes and the obvious benefits it brought to country dwellers, the service had been expanded to eighty-two routes, operated from forty-three post offices in twenty-nine different States.

Today, all over the Nation, the R. F. D. man is eagerly awaited by millions daily. Practically, his work is to carry the various types of mail. But he is far more than that. He is friend, philosopher, and news commentator on local events. Under spring and fall rains, over snow and ice, the mail goes through. Millions of men and women, now living in towns and cities, think back with affection to those days when they ran to meet the country mail man. R. F. D. is an alphabetical combination that has proved its worth as a symbol of national unity.

Colonel Lindbergh may feel the British cannot win the war, but then a famous natural scientist, Simon Newcomb, "proved" that the Wright brothers could not possibly fly.

Our Readers Say—

Democracy Under Bomb Shells

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Opponents of the "Lease-Lend" bill declare several times each day that if the bill becomes law it will lead to war and that if war comes, democracy will perish in the United States.

I should like to ask, Why?

Democracy is, after all, mental, not something material to be blown to bits by bursting shells. The British are demonstrating day by day that not only has democracy survived there, despite extraordinary grants of power to the Government, but that Britain is moving surely to a more democratic system, in social as well as in political life, than it has ever known before. A living, vibrant, militant democracy will not perish while striving to save itself. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Billings, Montana

Step to Dictatorship?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I, as a representative of an old and respectable organization whose business it is to be informed and sane about national and international affairs, state the position of our few hundred members in regard to the present bill Number 1776 before Congress?

We are absolutely opposed to it.

Our absolute opposition to it is not so much because of the tremendous aid to England inferred, but rather because of the dictatorship which it blithely asks for. The rapidity with which we are following the steps Germany took in her transition from a republic to a tyranny is breathtaking. No one man at any time should have such responsibility and power as the bill Number 1776 would give the President; and no profoundly serious man would ask for it, (and laughingly say that he would no more use it than stand on his head). N. M.

Boston

'Cost of Two-Ocean Navy for U. S.'

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor a Roslindale reader recently assessed the cost of a two-ocean navy, which the British fleet has spared this country, as $5,000,000,000, comparing this sum with the present amount of the British war debt, namely, $5,500,000,000. If interest is excluded, however, this last figure should read $2,032,470,000—for half the original debt has been repaid.

The World Almanac shows the total interest charged Britain on the four billion war debt as seven billion! ($7,031,000,000). If to your correspondent's estimated five-billion navy saving to the United States, interest were added at the same rate since 1920, Uncle Sam would be owing Britain untold billions.

Boston M. BRENNAN

Silent on Alcohol

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Both the medical profession and the Government, concerned about public health, remain silent on the dangers of alcohol to the human system. Why? If the poisonous alcoholic content were in drinking water, let us assume, there would be immediate warnings by radio and press throughout the communities affected; yet excessive drinking is sapping American manhood and womanhood.

Los Angeles IRENE C. NELSON

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Its Message Is "Speed! Speed! Speed!"

Night in Connecticut

One day, if I hurry around before they are all bought up, I must have my Connecticut farmhouse. For years, I have been looking at them along the Connecticut drives—those simple, white, secluded dwellings, set far back from the road and cradled in the soft rolling countryside.

On a coast-to-coast trek this holiday season, we spent a night in one. A dream realized. This belonged to three confirmed New Yorkers, yet they might have lived there forever. We came, I saw, and was conquered. Less than an hour out of New York, the train let us off into a 6 o'clock December coolness, and we wound around along roads, like the wheels in a clock, till we turned at last into the driveway. The Christmas trees, growing by the doors, were still holding forth their gay holiday offering—"God rest ye merry." A door opened into warmth and light—a kind embrace—a word all-welcoming—and "have a quick wash, then dinner." You could set it to music.

My room was up steep stairs, just room for a foot sideways—across the hall, through the main bedroom, across the corner of another bedroom, through the bathroom, and finally mine. How utterly—I was about to say "naïve"—but is it? I went back the way I had come and did it all over again for sheer pleasure of unwinding, as in the labyrinth at Hampton Court.

Is there anything quite to equal a long evening by the fireside with friends who love to discuss everything under the sun, and above it? With wooden bowls of nuts, and the cheerful crack of them as we ate "specially roasted almonds" . . . with the fire not too warm, but not too cold, and the kitten, Mehitabel, curling in one's arms for a long purr, or jumping off with the suddenness of youth to catch at a ball of yarn. And red Rufus and Rhoda, the cockers, putting cold noses into surprised hands, outstretched to stroke their silky fur. . . .

Sitting there, we went to the South Seas and Spain and South America. We crossed the Alps and had some strange adventures on other foreign shores, decided on our favorite movie actresses—Vivien Leigh for me—ran the phonograph and examined treasured albums. And sometimes were just silent in contentment.

We had come from San Francisco. We had just been in New York. We were going to Washington. But here, set in between, was the perfect hour—a moment of friendliness and sharing, of quiet and warm peace. When we finally turned in for the night, a north wind was blowing up, and I gloried in its song as in the song of Siegfried—music so wild, and sweet, and pervading, that it reaches out beyond the stars and embraces the universe.

I had not heard a north wind in many moons—two years had passed. It sings of snow and cold weather, stars jeweled in a winter sky, crisp crunching under foot, and a snapping at ears and nose with meaningful finger . . . all this I heard lying snug abed, with only an inch or two of window raised to admit the night.

It is sweet to waken in the morning and know yourself among friends. To go down to breakfast without anything very especial to do, for an hour or so before train time. To gather around the fire again, after breakfast, to catch up on all the things you forgot to say the night before, and remembered after you went to bed. And then to set out on your journey again, refreshed and stimulated, knowing that life is good and rich and full, and that whatever it involves there is always friendship, a fire, romping kittens and friendly cockers, nuts in wooden bowls, and roads that wind round and round some gentle hill up to the door of a Connecticut farmhouse.

DOROTHY DESMOND

Down the Middle of the Road

The News Blackout

By Erwin D. Canham

The news blackout now prevailing in much of the world is getting both thicker and thinner. Censorship is stricter everywhere and may be even approaching in one way and another in the United States. The number of countries where foreign correspondents may scarcely penetrate and cannot report at all is getting larger. All American newspapers have had to allow a good many of their best men to come home. It is a futile phase in this "age of enlightenment."

And yet the thin spots are revelatory and enlarging; where straight news-reporting is forbidden, the trade of smuggling news expands. Note, for example, the spate of Norwegians who have reached the United States after three-quarters circling the globe, and the graphic stories they are telling of conditions in their country. Their version is far more convincing than the few articles which the Germans have permitted to be sent out by foreign reporters who have had a limited look within the country.

Now the democratic world is tantalized by what may or may not be happening in Italy. Belgrade, obviously, is a very poor source for news of what is happening in Milan. Yet newspapers and their correspondents must do the best they can. If their correspondent in Rome or Milan is prevented from sending a story, it—or some version—must filter out from other sources.

* * *

In a few places, the news-reporting has been and remains magnificent. It is no accident that most of these illustrations are within the remaining islands of democracy, even when these areas are under military control. Happily, the British Command in North Africa has a lot of good news to let out. Therefore the correspondents who are breathlessly trying to keep up with the advancing armies have exciting dispatches to cable. One may even accept the story of the reporter—in war correspondent's uniform—to whom a group of Italians tried to surrender.

And the reporting of the Battle of Britain has been splendid. From time to time things were left out, a good deal has regularly been cut out by the censor, and there have been the usual stupid vagaries of temporary withholding. Yet the trustworthy Americans who have returned to their own country from Britain have had surprisingly little to tell that mattered which had not been sendable through the censor.

The least-reportable and reported nation in the world today remains Russia. Next come the occupied countries, Spain, Italy, Germany in that order. Of this group, Poland remains the least known, although little exact information has come out of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, or Denmark for a long time. Yet in these cases, a few returning Americans or escaped refugees have brought out their graphic tales within recent months.

From everywhere within the totalitarian States—with the temporary and partial exception of Germany itself—capable amateur or professional reporters bring the same tale: extreme shortage of food, raw materials, and other necessities. A sense of brittle strain prevails under the rule of all these dictatorships or occupying armies. The current magazines, supplementing the newspapers, are full of revealing articles from trusted sources. The Atlantic Monthly for February has much new information about the tension and pinch within Japan; this week's Nation brings another commentary from the Mayor of Narvik, Norway; Life has recently had good letters from France, Belgium, and Norway.

* * *

Despite the limits imposed by censorship, and with reporting a trifle attenuated by the smuggling process, the American periodicals and press are doing a mighty job of reporting the outside world. So far, of course, they have covered their own country with their usual merits and demerits. But how much longer the job of reporting internal American events will continue uninhibited, is in doubt. For a long time, printing of strictly military items has been restricted by the authorities, as long as they could control the source. Now, however, they are apparently going further and are seeking a peace-time voluntary censorship. The American press, it would appear, is entirely willing to help. Indeed, since war began, certain ship movements have been kept rigidly out of the papers. If letters to this newspaper are any guide, readers are ready for an even more strict volunteer censorship. Considering the splendid American press behavior during the last war, it is to be hoped that voluntary censorship will be given the fullest trial here before compulsory measures of control are introduced.

But in the end, public information even in the United States where the press flourishes and has power as nowhere else, will be at the mercy of the war effort. This was to have been the age of enlightenment, the age of vast progress in communications. The mechanical progress has come. But men have got it all tangled up. The grapevine comes back, but it is only for a time. The jungle tom-toms cannot permanently oust the wireless.

The Wide Horizon

Embattled Fellow Beings

By Mary Burt Messer

The strange characteristic of this present war is that it turns so many who do not hate each other into military enemies. It arms and equips for mutual destruction masses who were beginning to see each other as fellow beings.

This state of mind, as we know, was a strong factor in the early reluctance to fight on the part of the democracies, which confused the issue at the outset. In the case of Germany and England there were too many downright friendships, as was natural among near neighbors. There existed also a kind of public friendliness not easily disposed of in spite of the old, reiterated references to "the day," of which the air was never entirely clear. We are familiar at last with other influences more sinister than these that retarded action, embracing self-interest as well as susceptibility to propaganda. But friendliness was there. And it is not the attitude which turns men promptly into warriors.

* * *

In connection with all this it is to the point to remember that Adolf Hitler himself went on record as an admirer, in more than one respect, of these Nordic cousins, the English people. What he regarded as their fighting qualities naturally appealed to his type of thinking. Of these he writes (on page 461 of "Mein Kampf," Reynal & Hitchcock edition):

"The English people must be looked upon as the most valuable ally in the world as long as its leaders and the spirit of its great masses permit us to expect that brutality and toughness which is determined to fight out, by all means, to the victorious end, a struggle once started, without considering time or sacrifices, in which case the military armament need not be any proportion to that of the other States."

This decidedly prophetic passage, pointing to Britain as an ally rather than an enemy, picks its words with a Nazi touch, and is a typical Nazi compliment, as in the case of the word "brutality." It actually refers to a strength not so simple, or in any sense so crude, as the passage would imply. We may call to mind one of the earlier losses of the Nazis at the hand of the British—the sinking of a Nazi ship in Norwegian waters resulting in an immense loss of life. The event was referred to by Winston Churchill as "this ghastly victory," which tells the story—the success in that episode of fighters who would have chosen not to fight.

* * *

The Mother of Parliaments, however, was not to find its destiny in alignment with Adolf Hitler in his project of world empire, his totalitarian State. There are issues which enter inevitably into the relations between nations even when they rate at many points as friends. These are the ideals by which they live; more fairly, the dominant ideals which sweep even dissenters into line, presenting an entire people with the aspect of a social unit. If our way of life as a particular nation, our essential vision of what society should be, is at odds with that of another nation, the obvious rule (under ordinary circumstances) is to live and let live. Under the extraordinary circumstances of aggression by that nation, another program, other virtues, are in order.

The moment one nation proposes to impose upon another, by military force, its ideas and its way of life, resistance tends to galvanize—unless the marauder is an artist in psychological destruction, sufficiently deft to settle the matter (so to speak) out of court. No free, no self-realizing people—able to continue in its right mind—will welcome the world-conqueror.

It is clear to democracies that spiritual benefits do not arrive that way. Defense is indispensable. The moment takes men where it finds them. Still with a desperate hold on fellowship, still outraged over the miserable, the outdated business of going to war with other men, they will yet not surrender; they will begin to form their battle-line. This is the moment when the peace-loving, the peace-seeking nation unites with its beleaguered neighbor in defense of a common front and speeds up its industries of armament.

Our liberal world foresees the day when issues will be settled at the council table. It is called upon to act—with the best light it has—in the living present.

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